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Muslim Disappointment

Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit

22-NATION PEW GLOBAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

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Muslim Disappointment

OBAMA MORE POPULAR ABROAD THAN AT HOME, GLOBAL IMAGE OF U.S. CONTINUES TO BENEFIT

As the global economy begins to rebound from the great recession, people around the world remain deeply concerned with the way things are going in their countries. Less than a third of the publics in most nations say they are satisfied with national conditions, as overwhelming numbers say their economies are in bad shape. And just about everywhere, governments are faulted for the way they are dealing with the economy.

Yet in most countries, especially in wealthier nations, President Barack Obama gets an enthusiastic thumbs up for the way he has handled the world economic crisis. The notable exception is the United States itself, where as many disapprove of their president's approach to the global recession as approve.

This pattern is indicative of the broader picture of global opinion in 2010. President Barack Obama remains popular in most parts of the world, although his job approval rating in the U.S. has declined sharply since he first took office.¹ In turn, opinions of the U.S., which improved markedly in 2009 in response to Obama's new presidency, also have remained far more positive than they were for much of George W. Bush's tenure.

	U.S. Favorability Rating								
	1999/ 2000/2002/2003/2005/2006/2007/2008/2009/2010								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	--	--	83	76	80	84	88	85
Britain	83	75	70	55	56	51	53	69	65
France	62	62	42	43	39	39	42	75	73
Germany	78	60	45	42	37	30	31	64	63
Spain	50	--	38	41	23	34	33	58	61
Poland	86	79	--	62	--	61	68	67	74
Russia	37	61	37	52	43	41	46	44	57
Turkey	52	30	15	23	12	9	12	14	17
Egypt	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27	17
Jordan	--	25	1	21	15	20	19	25	21
Lebanon	--	36	27	42	--	47	51	55	52
China	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58
India	--	66	--	71	56	59	66	76	66
Indonesia	75	61	15	38	30	29	37	63	59
Japan	77	72	--	--	63	61	50	59	66
Pakistan	23	10	13	23	27	15	19	16	17
S. Korea	58	52	46	--	--	58	70	78	79
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	16	22	38	42
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	56	47	69	56
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	87	--	90	94
Nigeria	46	76	61	--	62	70	64	79	81

1999/2000 survey trends provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State.
Pew Research Center Q7a.

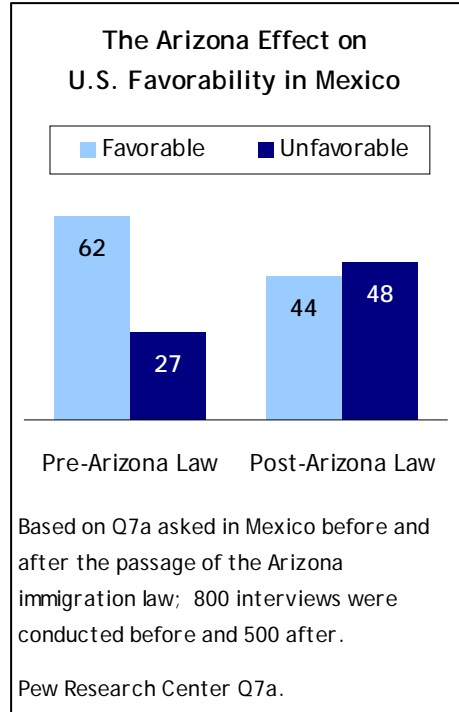
¹ Pew Research Center U.S. surveys show President Obama's approval ratings declining from 64% in a February 2009 survey to 47% currently.

Ratings of America are overwhelmingly favorable in Western Europe. For example, 73% in France and 63% in Germany say they have a favorable view of the U.S. Moreover, ratings of America have improved sharply in Russia (57%), up 13 percentage points since 2009, in China (58%), up 11 points, and in Japan (66%), up 7 points. Opinions are also highly positive in other nations around the world including South Korea (79%), Poland (74%), and Brazil (62%).

The U.S. continues to receive positive marks in India, where 66% express a favorable opinion, although this is down from last year when 76% held this view. America's overall image has also slipped slightly in Indonesia, although 59% still give the U.S. a positive rating in the world's largest predominantly Muslim nation.

Publics of other largely Muslim countries continue to hold overwhelmingly negative views of the U.S. In both Turkey and Pakistan – where ratings for the U.S. have been consistently low in recent years – only 17% hold a positive opinion. Indeed, the new poll finds opinion of the U.S. slipping in some Muslim countries where opinion had edged up in 2009. In Egypt, America's favorability rating dropped from 27% to 17% – the lowest percentage observed in any of the Pew Global Attitudes surveys conducted in that country since 2006.

Closer to home, a special follow-up poll found America's favorable rating tumbling in Mexico in response to Arizona's enactment of a law aimed at dealing with illegal immigration by giving police increased powers to stop and detain people who are suspected of being in the country illegally. Only 44% of Mexicans gave the U.S. a favorable rating following the signing of the bill, compared with 62% who did so before the bill passed.



Will Do Right Thing in World Affairs

% Confident	Bush	Obama		Change
	2008	2009	2010	
U.S.	37	74	65	-9
France	13	91	87	-4
Germany	14	93	90	-3
Spain	8	72	69	-3
Britain	16	86	84	-2
Poland	41	62	60	-2
Russia	22	37	41	+4
Turkey	2	33	23	-10
Egypt	11	42	33	-9
Jordan	7	31	26	-5
Lebanon	33	46	43	-3
China	30	62	52	-10
Japan	25	85	76	-9
S. Korea	30	81	75	-6
Pakistan	7	13	8	-5
India	55	77	73	-4
Indonesia	23	71	67	-4
Argentina	7	61	49	-12
Mexico	16	55	43	-12
Brazil	--	--	56	--
Nigeria	55	88	84	-4
Kenya*	72	94	95	+1

*Bush confidence from 2007.
Samples in China, India and Pakistan are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.
Pew Research Center Q34a.

The new survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted April 7 to May 8, also finds that overall opinion of Barack Obama remains broadly positive in most non-Muslim nations. In these countries, the national median confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs is 71%, and overall approval of his policies is 64%. In particular, huge percentages in Germany (88%), France (84%), Spain (76%) and Britain (64%) say they back the president's policies. Similarly in the two African nations polled Obama gets high marks – 89% of Kenyans and 74% of Nigerians approve of his international policies.

Muslims Grow Disillusioned About Obama

Among Muslim publics – except in Indonesia where Obama lived for several years as a child – the modest levels of confidence and approval observed in 2009 have slipped markedly. In Egypt the percentage of Muslims expressing confidence in Obama fell from 41% to 31% and in Turkey from 33% to 23%. Last year only 13% of Pakistani Muslims expressed confidence in Obama, but this year even fewer (8%) hold this view. And while views of Obama are still more positive than were attitudes toward President Bush among most Muslim publics, significant percentages continue to worry that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country.

	2009	2010	Change
% Confident	%	%	
Turkey	33	23	-10
Egypt	41	31	-10
Lebanon	45	35	-10
<i>Shia</i>	25	7	-18
<i>Sunni</i>	64	61	-3
Jordan	30	26	-4
Indonesia	70	65	-5
Pakistan	13	8	-5
Nigeria	81	77	-4

Based on Muslims only.
Pew Research Center Q34a.

Obamamania Tempers

In countries outside of the Muslim world, where the president's ratings remain generally positive, his standing is not quite as high in 2010 as it was a year ago. The new poll found fewer in many Asian and Latin American countries saying they have confidence in Obama and approve of his policies generally, and even in Europe the large majorities responding positively to his foreign policy are not quite as large as they were in 2009.

Besides declines in overall confidence in some countries, *strong* endorsement of Obama eroded in countries where he remains broadly popular. Notably, in Britain, France, Germany, and Japan, fewer this year say they have *a lot* of confidence in Obama's judgment regarding world affairs, while more say *some* confidence; still there was no increase in the percentage expressing *no* confidence in Obama in these countries.

Even though Obama has called the Arizona immigration law "misdirected," it is nonetheless having a negative impact on views of him in Mexico. Prior to the law's passage, 47% of Mexicans had confidence in Obama's international leadership, but after passage only 36% held this view. More specifically, 54% of Mexicans say they disapprove of the way Barack

Obama is dealing with the new law, and as many as 75% say that about Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer.

Disagreeing While Not Disapproving

Perhaps more significant than Obama's small declines in ratings is that a generally positive view of him and the U.S. coexists with significant concerns about the American approach to world affairs and some key policies. This was not the case in the global surveys taken during President Bush's terms in office, when specific criticism ran hand in hand with anti-American and anti-Bush sentiment.

Then, as now, one of the most frequent criticisms of U.S. foreign policy is that in its formulation it does not take into account the interests of other countries. This is the prevailing point of view in 15 of 21 countries outside of the U.S. Somewhat fewer people in most countries level this charge than did so during the Bush era. Currently, the median number saying that the U.S. acts unilaterally is 63%; in 2007 a median of 67% expressed that view.

Mixed Reactions to American Policies

In contrast to the Bush years, there is substantial majority support for U.S. anti-terrorism efforts in Britain, France, Spain and Germany. The new poll also found major increases in support of the American efforts in two countries that have been struggling with terrorism of late: Indonesia and Russia, where roughly seven-in-ten say they back the U.S. in this regard. Publics in India, Brazil, Kenya and Nigeria also express strong support for U.S.-led efforts to combat terrorism. However, opposition to these policies is particularly

	Median <u>2007</u> %	Median <u>2010</u> %	<i>Change</i>
Favorable view of U.S.	40	60	+20
Confidence in U.S. president	21	64	+43
U.S. considers our interests	26	32	+6

Median % across the 20 nations surveyed in 2007 and 2010 on these questions.
Pew Research Center Q7a, Q34a, & Q37.

	<i>U.S. anti-terror efforts</i>		<i>War in Afghan.</i>	
	<u>Support</u> %	<u>Oppose</u> %	<u>Keep troops</u> %	<u>Remove troops</u> %
U.S.	78	15	48	45
Britain	58	31	49	45
France	67	33	47	52
Germany	59	37	40	58
Spain	56	38	43	49
Poland	70	20	42	44
Russia	70	15	24	53
Turkey	19	59	11	67
Egypt	18	73	15	81
Jordan	12	82	13	81
Lebanon	30	66	21	69
China	41	40	18	54
India	65	24	42	35
Indonesia	67	23	19	62
Japan	42	50	35	53
Pakistan	19	56	7	65
S. Korea	27	67	49	38
Argentina	11	79	6	74
Brazil	62	29	37	46
Mexico	43	45	18	61
Kenya	75	20	57	25
Nigeria	67	25	44	41

Pew Research Center Q38 and Q49.

strong in most Muslim countries, and it is also substantial in many nations where the U.S. is fairly well-regarded, including Japan and South Korea.

The war in Afghanistan remains largely unpopular. In Germany, which has the third largest contingent of allied troops in Afghanistan, nearly six-in-ten people favor withdrawal from that country. Opinions are more divided in NATO allies Britain, France and Poland. In most other countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities also oppose the NATO effort.

Global opinion of Barack Obama's dealing with world trouble spots parallels general opinion of U.S. policies in these areas. With regard to Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran, the polling found as many countries approving as disapproving of his handling of these issues. However, the American president gets his worst ratings for dealing with another world problem for which the U.S. is often criticized: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Of 22 nations surveyed including the U.S., in only three nations do majorities approve of Obama's handling of the dispute: France, Nigeria and Kenya.

Opinions of Obama: General Support, Specific Criticism		
	<i># Of countries where majorities or pluralities...</i>	
Rating Obama's <u>performance on...</u>	App-rove	Dis-app
Overall int'l policies	16	5
Climate change	14	5
World economic crisis	14	5
Iran	10	10
Afghanistan	9	12
Iraq	9	11
Israel/Palest. conflict	7	12

Pew Research Center Q77, Q79a-f.

In sharp contrast to criticisms and mixed reviews of Obama's handling of geo-political problems, Obama not only gets good grades for the way he has handled the world economic crisis, but also for dealing with climate change. In most countries, people approve of Obama's climate change efforts. France is a notable exception, with a 52%-majority disapproving, despite the country's approval of his other policies.

Modest Economic Optimism

Global publics are mostly glum about the way things are going in their countries. And, despite signs of economic recovery in many parts of the world, people nearly everywhere, with the notable exception of China, India and Brazil, complain that their national economy is doing poorly. Moreover, there is little optimism about the economic future. And in the wake of Europe's sovereign debt crisis, more Europeans say integration has hurt their economies, although overall ratings for the EU remain favorable.

In 20 of 22 countries surveyed, less than half the population is satisfied with the direction of the country, including only 30% of Americans. Lebanese (11%) are the least satisfied. Only in China does an overwhelming portion of the population (87%) express satisfaction with national conditions. Overall, assessments are up in nine countries and down in only five.

Few people are happy with the current state of their national economy. In only four countries: China (91%), Brazil (62%), India (57%) and Poland (53%) do publics say economic conditions are good. All four of these nations weathered the global recession relatively well. Economic gloom is most widespread in Japan, France, Spain and Lebanon, where roughly one-in-eight believes the economy is doing well. But there are signs that an economic recovery may be taking hold. In ten of the countries surveyed, people's assessment of the economy improved significantly from 2009 to 2010. Only in four nations did it recede.

Still, global publics are taking a wait-and-see attitude about the economic future. In only seven of 22 societies does a majority of those surveyed think economic conditions will improve over the next year. The economic bulls in the survey are the Chinese (87%), Nigerians (76%) and Brazilians (75%). The Japanese (14%) are the most bearish.

Disgruntled people generally fault their government for their country's economic troubles, although many also blame banks and themselves; few blame the U.S. The most satisfied with their government's economic performance are also those who have experienced some of the strongest growth in the last year. Roughly nine-in-ten Chinese (91%) say Beijing is doing a good job. Indians (85%) and Brazilians (76%) are also quite pleased with their government's economic management.

Despite some of the worst recent economic conditions since the Depression, support for free markets remains strong, with some of the most tepid backing in Argentina (40%) and Japan (43%). And people continue to favor trade and globalization, with the weakest – but still majority – support in Turkey (64%) and the U.S. (66%).

	Satisfied w/ national conditions		National economy in good shape	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	36	30	17	24
Britain	21	31	11	20
France	27	26	14	13
Germany	43	39	28	44
Spain	21	22	13	13
Poland	20	47	29	53
Russia	27	34	20	33
Turkey	22	38	24	34
Egypt	31	28	27	20
Jordan	46	35	33	30
Lebanon	11	11	11	13
China	87	87	88	91
India	53	45	73	57
Indonesia	40	41	48	50
Japan	25	20	10	12
Pakistan	9	14	22	18
S. Korea	10	21	5	18
Argentina	17	22	20	24
Brazil	--	50	--	62
Mexico	20	19	30	24
Kenya	9	17	19	43
Nigeria	12	23	23	34

Pew Research Center Q5 & Q12.

China Ascendant

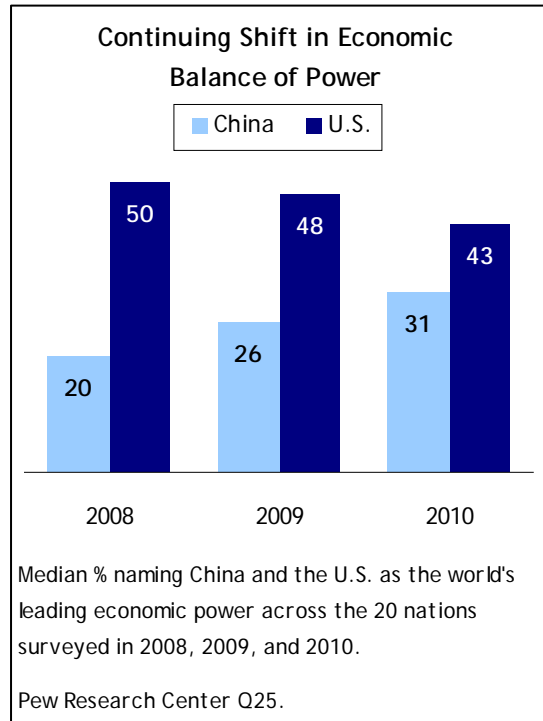
A growing number of people around the globe see China's economy as the most powerful in the world. Looking at the 20 countries surveyed in each of the last three years, China's economic star keeps rising. The median number naming China as the world's leading economy has risen from 20% to 31%. Meanwhile, the percentage naming the U.S. has dropped from 50% to 43%. The publics of the countries surveyed vary in their views of China's growing economic clout. In the West, opinion is divided in Britain, while majorities in Germany, France and Spain and a plurality in the U.S. see China's economic strength as a bad thing for their country.

The Pakistanis (79%), Indonesians (61%) and Japanese (61%) regard China's rising economic power as a positive development. Indians and to a lesser extent South Koreans do not. Latin American, Middle Eastern and African publics see their countries benefiting from China's economic growth. The Turks (18%) overwhelmingly see it the other way.

China is clearly the most self-satisfied country in the survey. Nine-in-ten Chinese are happy with the direction of their country (87%), feel good about the current state of their economy (91%) and are optimistic about China's economic future (87%). Moreover, about three-in-four Chinese (76%) think the U.S. takes into account Chinese interests when it makes foreign policy.

Europeans on Europe

In the midst of growing economic concerns in Europe, there is little indication of a broad public backlash against the European Union. Large majorities in Poland, Spain, France and Germany and nearly half in Britain remain supportive of the Brussels-based institution. And European publics continue to have a positive view of German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who is well-regarded in Britain, Spain and France. In fact, as in the past, Merkel gets better ratings in



EU Members Generally Mixed on European Institutions/Policies

	EU favorable %	Keep euro %	European integration positive %	Approve financial assistance %
Britain	49	--	32	33
France	64	66	37	53
Germany	62	66	48	42
Spain	77	69	51	--
Poland	81	--	68	--

Pew Research Center Q7f, Q51, Q25b, & Q44.

France than in Germany itself for her leadership in world affairs. And French President Nicolas Sarkozy's ratings are, if anything, somewhat better in Germany than in France. The French leader is less well-regarded in Britain and Spain, but that has been so in previous surveys.

However, Europeans are divided in their views about major economic issues.² They are supportive of the euro, but disagree about the merits of European economic integration and the bailing-out of EU member countries in trouble. Opinion of Greece, the recipient of EU financial aid, is on balance positive in Britain and France. But, a majority of Germans express an unfavorable opinion of it.

At a time when NATO is developing a new strategic concept, majorities in major European nations surveyed continue to hold a favorable view of it, as do most Americans. However, many fewer Germans express a positive assessment of it currently (57%) than did so in 2009 (73%). Germans who express opposition to the NATO effort in Afghanistan are far less likely to hold positive views of this defense organization (45%) than do those who back it (76%). This is also true, but to a lesser extent, in the other EU countries surveyed as well as in the U.S.

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
U.S.	54	21	25
Britain	60	17	24
France	68	31	2
Germany	57	33	9
Spain	53	28	19
Poland	77	10	13
Russia	40	40	20

Pew Research Center Q7m.

Limited Support for Extremism

Support for terrorism remains low among the Muslim publics surveyed. Many fewer Muslims in 2010 than in the middle of the past decade say that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilians are justified to defend Islam from its enemies. However, the new poll does show a modest increase over the past year in support for suicide bombing being often or sometimes justifiable, with a rise in Egypt from 15% to 20% and in Jordan from 12% to 20%. Still, these are below the levels of support observed mid-decade.

Overall attitudes toward Osama bin Laden have followed a similar

Often/ sometimes justified:										Percentage point change	
	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	02-10	09-10	
Lebanon	74	--	39	--	34	32	38	39	-35	+1	
Jordan	43	--	57	29	23	25	12	20	-23	+8	
Pakistan	33	41	25	14	9	5	5	8	-25	+3	
Indonesia	26	--	15	10	10	11	13	15	-11	+2	
Turkey	13	15	14	17	16	3	4	6	-7	+2	
Nigeria	47	--	--	46	42	32	43	34	-13	-9	
Egypt	--	--	--	28	8	13	15	20	--	+5	

Asked of Muslims only.
Pew Research Center Q96.

² Interviews were conducted among EU member states from April 9 to May 8, prior to the EU's approval of a 750 billion euro bailout package to staunch the European sovereign debt crisis on May 9, 2010.

trend line among the Muslim publics surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project. Views of the al Qaeda leader have been far more negative in recent years than they were mid-decade. And the poll shows considerably less positive regard for him in Jordan than was apparent in 2009. Support for bin Laden has also declined among Nigerian Muslims, although 48% still express confidence in the al Qaeda leader.

Iran and Its Nuclear Weapons Program

Among the nations surveyed, there is widespread opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons and considerable support for tougher economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic. For instance, more than three-quarters of those who oppose the Iranian nuclear program in Spain (79%), Britain (78%), Germany (77%) and France (76%), as well as 67% in Russia and 58% in China, approve of tougher sanctions. Many are also willing to consider using military force to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear capabilities, including about half of those who oppose Iran's program in Poland, Germany, Spain, and Britain, and roughly six-in-ten in France.

Still, the Pew Global Attitudes survey foreshadows potential tension between the U.S. and other leading powers over what to do about the Iranian nuclear program. Among those who oppose Tehran acquiring nuclear weapons, Americans are more likely than Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, Indians or Russians to approve of economic sanctions against Iran and to support taking military action to stop Tehran from acquiring nuclear armaments.

Pakistan is the only country in which a majority (58%) favors Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Elsewhere among largely Muslim nations, public opinion on balance opposes a nuclear-armed Iran, although significant numbers of Jordanians (39%) and Lebanese (34%) do want Iran to have such capabilities. In predominantly Muslim countries, those who oppose Iranian nuclear weapons tend to favor tougher economic sanctions, and although fewer support using the military to prevent the Islamic Republic from developing these weapons, majorities or pluralities in four of the six countries surveyed favor this option.

Preventing Iran From Developing Nuclear Weapons			
	% Willing to consider...		
	Tougher sanctions	Military action	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	85	66	-19
Britain	78	48	-30
Spain	79	50	-29
Germany	77	51	-26
France	76	59	-17
Russia	67	32	-35
Poland	72	54	-18
Turkey	44	29	-15
Lebanon	72	44	-28
Egypt	72	55	-17
Jordan	66	53	-13
S. Korea	76	44	-32
Japan	66	34	-32
China	58	35	-23
Indonesia	60	39	-21
India	46	52	+6
Pakistan	19	21	+2
Argentina	57	26	-31
Mexico	71	49	-22
Brazil	65	54	-11
Nigeria	78	71	-7
Kenya	65	64	-1

Asked only of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.
Pew Research Center Q84 and Q85.

Views on Climate Change

As in 2009, the new poll found substantial majorities of the publics in most countries seeing global climate change as a serious problem. The intensity of concern about this issue is less evident in the U.S., China, Russia, Britain and France than it is among the publics of other major carbon-emitting nations, such as Germany, India, Japan and South Korea.

The publics of the 22 nations surveyed are more divided about paying increased prices to combat climate change. Willingness to do so is nearly universal in China and clear majorities in India, South Korea, Japan, Turkey and Germany also favor consumers paying higher bills. Most people express opposition in the U.S., France, Russia and many of the less affluent countries surveyed, while views are more mixed in Britain, Spain and Brazil.

Also of Note:

- Somewhat more Americans than in 2005 (35% vs. 26%) think the U.S. is well-liked around the world. However, fully 60% think the U.S. is generally disliked. As in 2005, only Americans and Turks are more likely to say their country is disliked than to say it is liked.
- Americans are no more isolationist than Europeans. Asked whether their country should deal with its own problems and let others take care of themselves, 46% of Americans agree, as do 44% of Germans and 49% of British. The French are the most isolationist; 65% oppose helping other nations cope with their challenges.
- But Americans are among the least supportive of international trade among the 22 nations surveyed; nevertheless 66% think it is good for their country.
- While most Europeans and Japanese think Americans are too religious, people in the rest of the world – in 18 of 22 countries – think Americans are not religious enough. This includes the U.S., where 64% say their country should be more religious. Criticism of American secularism is particularly strong in the three Arab nations surveyed.
- Confidence in Russian President Dmitri Medvedev is on the rise, with his assessment up in all five EU member nations surveyed. The strongest backing is in Germany (50%) and the greatest improvement in Poland, where confidence in Medvedev has more than doubled in the last year, to 36%.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Erin Carriere-Kretschmer, Jacob Poushter, Mattie Ressler, Elizabeth Mueller Gross and Bruce Stokes. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Neha Sahgal and Gretchen Livingston. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys		
<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter examines global attitudes toward the United States, including views on American foreign policy, the American people and American religiosity. The next chapter focuses on opinions about U.S. President Barack Obama and his handling of international issues. The third chapter explores national and international economic conditions, as well as European views about economic issues within the EU. Chapter 4 looks at opinions regarding Iran and its nuclear program. Chapter 5 examines attitudes toward China, while Chapter 6 explores opinions about European nations and leaders. Chapter 7 looks at attitudes toward extremism among Muslim publics. Chapter 8 explores opinions on key environmental issues. Finally, Chapter 9 looks at other findings from the survey, including how people think others perceive their nation and which countries are considered the top providers of international aid and disaster relief, among other findings. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

1. Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy

America’s image is on balance positive in most of the nations surveyed, and overall there has been little change since last year. Looking at the 20 countries surveyed for which 2009 trends are available, positive views of the United States have become more common in six nations, less common in six, and have remained about the same in eight. But there have been notable shifts in some countries, including significant improvements in Russia and China.

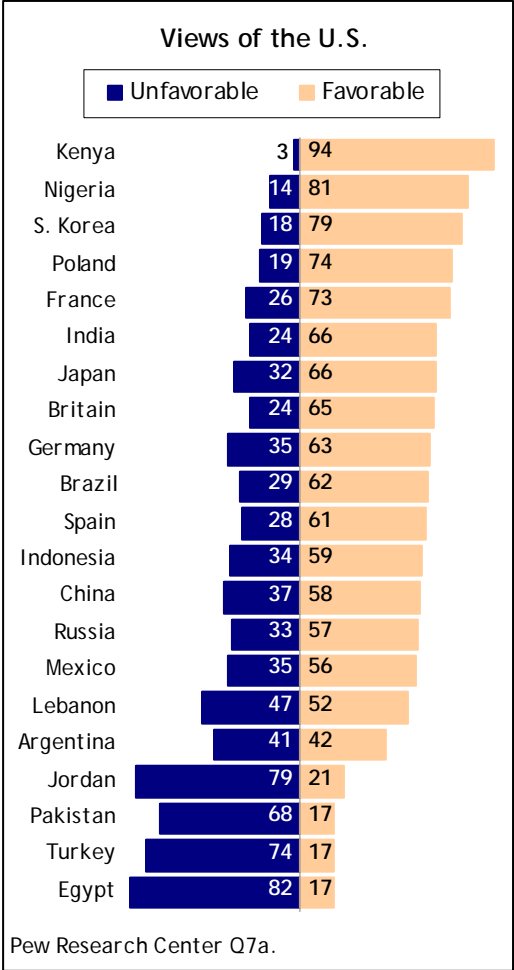
Driven by President Obama’s popularity in the region, favorable ratings for the U.S. in Western Europe soared between 2008 and 2009, and in this year’s poll attitudes remain overwhelmingly positive in Britain, France, Germany and Spain.

Opinions about the U.S. have turned sharply negative, however, in Mexico, where resentment of Arizona’s new immigration law is fueling a backlash against the U.S., the American people, and even against President Obama, who has publicly criticized the measure.

And, despite the continued favorable image of the U.S. in most parts of the world, in nine of the fifteen countries where comparable data is available, America’s favorability still lags behind that found in 1999/2000 at the end of President Bill Clinton’s time in office. The U.S. is only more popular in five countries than in the Clinton era – France, Spain, Russia, South Korea and Nigeria.

The U.S. also continues to face image challenges in predominantly Muslim nations. Roughly one year since Obama’s Cairo address, America’s image shows few signs of improving in the Muslim world, where opposition to key elements of U.S. foreign policy remains pervasive and many continue to perceive the U.S. as a potential military threat to their countries.

Concerns about American foreign policy are not limited to Muslim publics, however. Most notably, in regions across the globe, there is a common perception that the U.S. acts



unilaterally in world affairs. The war in Afghanistan also remains widely unpopular, although publics among some of America's European allies are closely divided on this issue. Support for the war has declined over the last year in the U.S. and Americans are also now about evenly split between those who want to keep troops in Afghanistan and those who favor withdrawal.

One issue on which Americans and Western Europeans differ sharply is how they perceive religiosity in the U.S. By a hefty margin, the French, British and Germans say the U.S. is too religious a country, while Americans overwhelmingly think their country is not religious enough. On this issue, Americans tend to agree with the rest of the world – in 17 of 21 countries people tend to say the U.S. is not sufficiently religious.

U.S. Image Largely Positive

Majorities or pluralities in 17 of 21 countries have a very or somewhat favorable opinion of the U.S. The biggest increase in favorable ratings for the U.S. has been among Russians. In America's former Cold War nemesis, 57% now have a positive view, up 13 percentage points from last year. There was also a significant increase in the other former Eastern bloc nation included in the survey, Poland, where 74% express a favorable opinion, up from 67% in 2009.

Among America's key Western European allies, ratings remain generally positive and largely steady. After a steep decline in approval during the years of the Bush presidency, large majorities in all four Western European nations surveyed now express a positive attitude toward the U.S. Fully 73% in France give the U.S. positive marks, essentially unchanged from last year. U.S. favorability dropped just slightly in Britain, from 69% to 65%. Again this year, just over six-in-ten in Germany (63%) and Spain (61%) offered a favorable assessment.

Favorable ratings for the U.S. have suffered a double-digit decline in Egypt. In 2009, 27% of Egyptians had a favorable opinion, but this year only 17% hold this view, tying Egypt with Turkey (17%) and Pakistan (17%) for the lowest U.S. favorability rating in the survey. Views of the U.S. are only slightly more positive in Jordan, where 21% give a favorable assessment, down somewhat from 25% last year. The two predominantly Muslim countries that accord the U.S. its most positive

	2008	2009	2010	09-10 Change
	%	%	%	
Britain	53	69	65	-4
France	42	75	73	-2
Germany	31	64	63	-1
Spain	33	58	61	+3
Poland	68	67	74	+7
Russia	46	44	57	+13
Turkey	12	14	17	+3
Egypt	22	27	17	-10
Jordan	19	25	21	-4
Lebanon	51	55	52	-3
China	41	47	58	+11
India	66	76	66	-10
Indonesia	37	63	59	-4
Japan	50	59	66	+7
Pakistan	19	16	17	+1
S. Korea	70	78	79	+1
Argentina	22	38	42	+4
Brazil	--	--	62	--
Mexico	47	69	56	-13
Kenya*	87	90	94	+4
Nigeria	64	79	81	+2

*U.S. favorability from 2007
Pew Research Center Q7a.

ratings are Lebanon (55%) and, especially, Indonesia (59%), where President Obama's personal connection to the country buoys America's overall image.

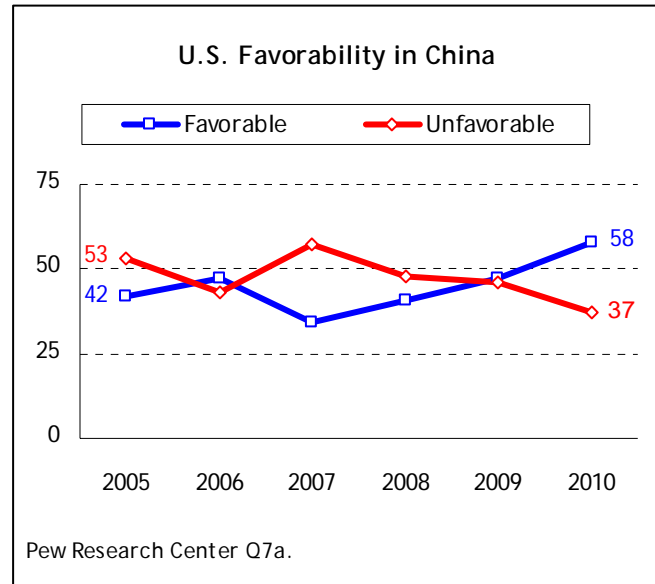
Ratings for the U.S. have improved markedly in China – 58% have a positive view this year, up from 47% last year. America's image has been steadily improving in China since 2007, when only 34% expressed a favorable opinion.

Favorable ratings have become less common over the last year in India, dropping 10 percentage points. Nonetheless, 66% of Indians continue to hold a positive opinion of the U.S.

An identical percentage of Japanese (66%) voice a positive view. And despite the July 2009 election of a new ruling party that, according to many observers, has voiced criticisms of American policies, U.S. favorability has actually risen seven percentage points since the spring 2009 poll. Elsewhere in Asia, South Koreans continue to give the U.S. overwhelmingly positive marks (79%).

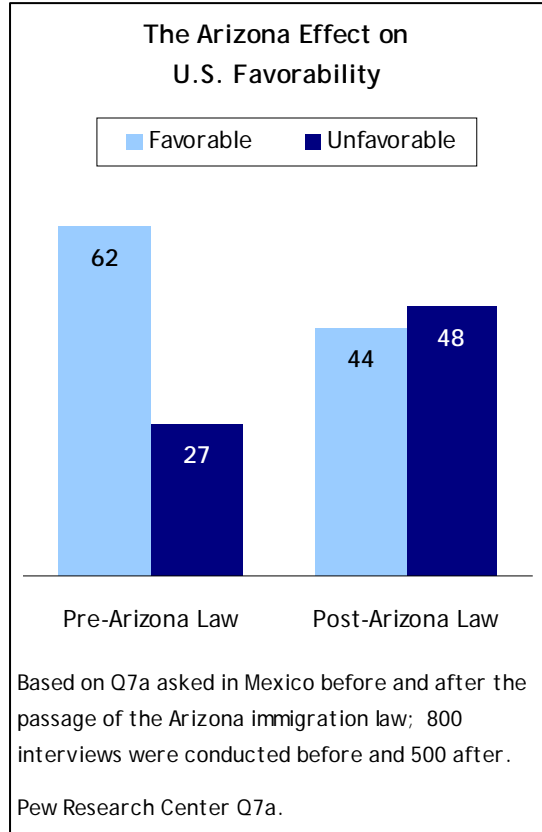
The only publics giving the U.S. higher marks than South Koreans are the two nations surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa. Roughly eight-in-ten (81%) have a positive view in the continent's most populous country, Nigeria. And with near unanimity, Kenyans (94%) voice a positive opinion of the U.S. Additionally, President Obama is extremely popular in Kenya, and the 2009 Pew Global Attitudes survey found that the vast majority of Kenyans were aware of his personal connection to their nation (his father was from Kenya). However, the U.S. was also relatively popular in Kenya, and in much of Africa, during George W. Bush's presidency.

In contrast, Argentines have given the U.S. largely negative reviews in recent years, although favorable ratings have become more common since 2008. Currently, Argentines are nearly evenly divided; 42% rate the U.S. favorably and 41% rate it unfavorably. The U.S. gets more positive evaluations in neighboring Brazil, where roughly 62% have a favorable opinion.³



³ Trends are not shown for Brazil because the samples for previous Pew Global Attitudes surveys in Brazil were disproportionately urban, while the 2010 survey's sample is representative of the country's national population.

The biggest decline in overall ratings for the U.S. occurred in Mexico, the result, in part, of a backlash against the recently passed immigration bill in Arizona. Overall, favorable opinions of the U.S. have dropped from 69% to 56% in Mexico since 2009, but there are sharp differences between those interviewed before and after the Arizona measure was signed into law by Gov. Jan Brewer on April 23, 2010. Among respondents interviewed from April 14-20, 62% had a positive view of the U.S., compared with just 44% of those interviewed May 1-6.



Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Mexicans surveyed after the law's enactment have heard of the new law, including 23% have heard *a lot* about it; one-in-four have not heard of it.

When asked how leaders on both sides of the border are handling the controversial new measure, Mexicans generally offer negative assessments. In particular, Gov. Brewer gets poor marks – 75% disapprove of the way she has dealt with the law. And even though U.S. President Barack Obama has criticized the new law, a majority of Mexicans (54%) disapprove of the way he has handled the crisis. Evaluations of Mexican President Felipe Calderón are not as negative, although on balance more respondents disapprove (43%) than approve (25%) of his performance.

Few Mexicans Approve of Way Leaders Have Handled the Controversy

% Approve of response to Arizona law by...	App-rove %	Dis-app %	(Vol) Neither %	DK %
Mex. Pres. Felipe Calderón	25	43	25	7
U.S. Pres. Barack Obama	14	54	25	7
Ariz. Gov. Jan Brewer	6	75	10	10

Asked only of 323 respondents who have heard a lot or a little about the new Arizona immigration law.
"Do you approve or disapprove of the way (leader name) is dealing with the new Arizona immigration law?" (Pew Research Center Q119ca, Q119cb & Q119cc)

Muslim Opinion

Among the Muslim populations surveyed, Indonesia and Nigeria are the only countries in which most Muslims have a favorable view of the U.S. Seven-in-ten Nigerian Muslims express a positive opinion, up from 61% last year. The country's Christian population continues to give the U.S. extremely high ratings – 92% offer a favorable opinion.

Overall, 39% of Lebanese Muslims have a favorable view of the U.S., but this masks deep divisions within the country's Muslim population. Roughly three-in-four (74%) Lebanese Sunni Muslims express a positive opinion. While this is down from last year's extraordinarily high 90%, it is still higher than in 2007 and 2008, and is a much more positive rating than the

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>% Favorable</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Indonesia	61	13	--	36	26	27	34	62	58
Nigeria	72	38	--	--	32	49	39	61	70
Lebanon	30	15	--	22	--	33	34	47	39
<i>Shia</i>	--	--	--	--	--	7	0	2	2
<i>Sunni</i>	--	--	--	--	--	52	62	90	74
Egypt	--	--	--	--	29	22	20	25	16
Jordan	25	1	5	20	14	20	19	25	20
Pakistan	10	13	20	22	27	15	17	15	16
Turkey	30	15	29	23	12	9	13	14	17

Based on Muslims only.
Pew Research Center Q7a.

U.S. receives among the largely Sunni Arab populations of Egypt and Jordan. However, almost no Lebanese Shia Muslims (2%) have a positive opinion of the U.S. Meanwhile, 74% of Lebanese Christians have a favorable view, up from 66% in 2009.

Many in Muslim Countries Still See U.S. Threat

Majorities in all six predominantly Muslim nations surveyed say they are very or somewhat worried that the U.S. could pose a military threat to their country someday.

After dropping steeply between 2007 and 2009 in Jordan and Egypt, concerns about a U.S. threat have risen slightly in both countries this year. The trend has moved sharply in the opposite direction however, in Pakistan, where 65% see the U.S. as a potential military threat, down from 79% in 2009. Despite having relatively positive views of the U.S. on other measures, Indonesians continue to express a high degree of concern about a potential U.S. threat (76%).

	<i>% Very/Somewhat worried</i>					<i>09-10</i>
	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	<i>Change</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	
Turkey	71	65	76	54	56	+2
Jordan	56	67	67	48	52	+4
Egypt	--	--	64	51	56	+5
Indonesia	74	80	84	77	76	-1
Lebanon	58	60	57	57	56	-1
Pakistan	72	71	72	79	65	-14

Based on full samples in each country.
Pew Research Center Q98.

Rating the American People

The American people receive largely positive ratings among the nations surveyed, with majorities or pluralities in 16 of 21 countries saying they have a favorable opinion of Americans.

Moreover, on balance, attitudes towards Americans have grown somewhat more positive in the last year. Among the 20 countries outside the U.S. where trends are available, favorable views of the American people have increased in nine countries, remained about the same in 10, and decreased in only one.

The largest increase took place in China, where positive views of Americans jumped from 42% in 2009 to 61% in this year's poll. Sizeable increases also occurred in Poland (+8 percentage points), Russia (+7 points) and Spain (+7 points).

The only nation in which the image of the American people declined was in neighboring Mexico. Overall, 49% of Mexicans voice a positive opinion of Americans, down from 57% last year. Here again, Mexican public opinion was very different before and after the passage of the Arizona immigration law. Prior to the law's enactment, 55% held a positive view of Americans, but this plummeted to 39% afterwards.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Britain	82	80	72	70	69	70	70	73	73
France	71	58	53	64	65	61	64	75	72
Germany	70	67	68	66	66	63	55	64	68
Spain	--	47	--	56	37	46	41	52	59
Poland	77	--	--	68	--	63	70	72	80
Russia	67	65	64	61	57	54	57	57	64
Turkey	32	32	32	23	17	13	13	14	16
Egypt	--	--	--	--	36	31	31	40	39
Jordan	54	18	21	34	39	36	36	39	44
Lebanon	47	62	--	66	--	69	74	69	66
China	--	--	--	43	50	38	38	42	61
India	72	--	--	70	67	58	63	73	71
Indonesia	65	56	--	46	36	42	45	54	55
Japan	73	--	--	--	82	75	65	70	75
Pakistan	17	38	25	22	27	19	20	20	18
S. Korea	60	74	--	--	--	70	77	83	82
Argentina	32	--	--	--	--	26	24	38	39
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Mexico	56	--	--	--	--	52	44	57	49
Kenya	79	--	--	--	--	86	--	87	91
Nigeria	72	67	--	--	56	66	62	76	81

Pew Research Center Q7b.

By far, Turks (16%) and Pakistanis (18%) give Americans their lowest favorability rating, and less than a majority express a positive opinion in Egypt (39%), Argentina (39%) and Jordan (44%).

Perceptions of U.S. Unilateralism

The belief that the U.S. tends to act unilaterally in world affairs remains widespread in this year's survey. Majorities in only five nations say the U.S. takes into account the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions.

The U.S. receives its most positive marks on this issue in India, where more than eight-in-ten (83%) say America considers the interests of countries like India a great deal or a fair amount.

In China, 76% believe the U.S. considers their interest when making foreign policy, up from 62% last year. Big majorities also hold this view in the African nations surveyed: Kenya (75%) and Nigeria (66%).

In no European country surveyed does a majority think the U.S. takes their interests into account. Between 2007 and 2009, the British, French and German publics became much more likely to believe the U.S. considers their interests. However, this view has become slightly less common in all three nations over the last year. The share of the public who think the U.S. considers their interests has dropped eight percentage points in Britain, seven in Germany, and five in France.

There are five countries where fewer than 20% believe the U.S. considers their interest: Pakistan (19%), Lebanon (19%), Argentina (16%), Egypt (15%) and Turkey (9%). This single-digit number in Turkey is down six percentage points since last year, and is as low as it was in 2003, shortly after the start of the Iraq war.

Americans tend to see this issue quite differently from much of the rest of the world. When asked how much their country takes into account the interests of other countries around the world, 76% of Americans say a great deal or a fair amount. This is little changed from last year, but is significantly higher than in 2007, when 59% of Americans expressed this opinion.

How Much Does the U.S. Consider Your Country's Interests?

	% Great deal/Fair amount						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.*	75	73	70	67	59	79	76
Britain	44	44	36	32	24	43	35
France	21	14	14	18	11	34	29
Germany	52	32	29	38	27	54	47
Spain	--	22	--	19	17	19	20
Poland	29	--	--	13	31	34	38
Russia	21	22	20	21	19	31	30
Turkey	17	9	14	13	14	15	9
Egypt	--	--	--	--	24	20	15
Jordan	28	19	16	17	23	16	26
Lebanon	20	18	--	35	34	21	19
China	--	--	--	52	44	62	76
India	51	--	--	63	69	81	83
Indonesia	41	25	--	59	45	44	50
Japan	35	--	--	--	35	36	31
Pakistan	23	23	18	39	21	22	19
S. Korea	23	21	--	--	16	35	32
Argentina	16	--	--	--	21	18	16
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	56
Mexico	42	--	--	--	47	48	33
Kenya	53	--	--	--	67	74	75
Nigeria	75	57	--	--	65	66	66

"In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?" (Pew Research Center Q37)

*In the U.S. the question asks: "In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of other countries around the world - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?" (Pew Research Center Q37US)

Views of U.S. Anti-Terror Efforts

Majorities in 12 of the 22 countries surveyed say they favor U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, including all four Western European countries. Support for American anti-terrorism efforts rose substantially in Western Europe between 2007 and 2009, and it remains high in this year's poll, although support has declined a bit in Britain, France and Germany.

A similar pattern can be seen in India and China, where support for the U.S.-led anti-terrorism campaign increased sharply between 2007 and 2009, but has fallen significantly in the last year, dropping 17 percentage points in India and nine points in China.

Support for these efforts is consistently low in the Middle East and Turkey, as well as in Pakistan – a nation crucial to American efforts to combat al Qaeda and similar groups. Only 19% of Pakistanis say they favor U.S.-led anti-terrorism efforts, down from 24% last year.

U.S. anti-terrorism policies are widely endorsed in both Poland (70%) and Russia (70%), and in the latter support is up 16 percentage points from last year. Kenyans (75%) give these policies their highest level of approval outside the U.S. Two-thirds also favor these efforts in Nigeria, but there are major differences along religious lines. Among Nigerian Christians, 86% favor U.S.-led anti-terrorism efforts, while only 9% oppose them. There is less support among the country's Muslim population (47% favor and 41% oppose).

U.S.-led Efforts to Fight Terrorism								
	<i>% Who favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism</i>							
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	89	--	81	76	73	70	81	78
Britain	69	63	63	51	49	38	64	58
France	75	60	50	51	42	43	74	67
Germany	70	60	55	50	47	42	68	59
Spain	--	63	--	26	19	21	59	56
Poland	81	--	--	61	--	52	66	70
Russia	73	51	73	55	52	50	54	70
Turkey	30	22	37	17	14	9	24	19
Egypt	--	--	--	--	10	26	19	18
Jordan	13	2	12	13	16	18	11	12
Lebanon	38	30	--	31	--	34	31	30
China	--	--	--	--	19	26	50	41
India	79	--	--	52	65	49	82	65
Indonesia	30	23	--	50	39	32	59	67
Japan	61	--	--	--	26	40	42	42
Pakistan	20	16	16	22	30	13	24	19
S. Korea	24	24	--	--	--	10	23	27
Argentina	25	--	--	--	--	9	11	11
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62
Mexico	52	--	--	--	--	31	56	43
Kenya	85	--	--	--	--	73	80	75
Nigeria	70	61	--	--	49	63	66	67

Pew Research Center Q38.

War in Afghanistan

The war in Afghanistan remains unpopular in most of the nations surveyed. Majorities or pluralities in 16 of 22 countries believe U.S. and NATO forces should be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as possible. In six nations, majorities or pluralities say these troops should be kept there until the situation stabilizes.

Support for the war is especially low in predominantly Muslim nations, including Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan, and like Afghanistan, is facing serious security threats from the Taliban and other extremist groups. Only 7% of Pakistanis want the U.S. and NATO to keep troops in their neighboring country, while 65% call for a troop withdrawal and 28% offer no opinion.

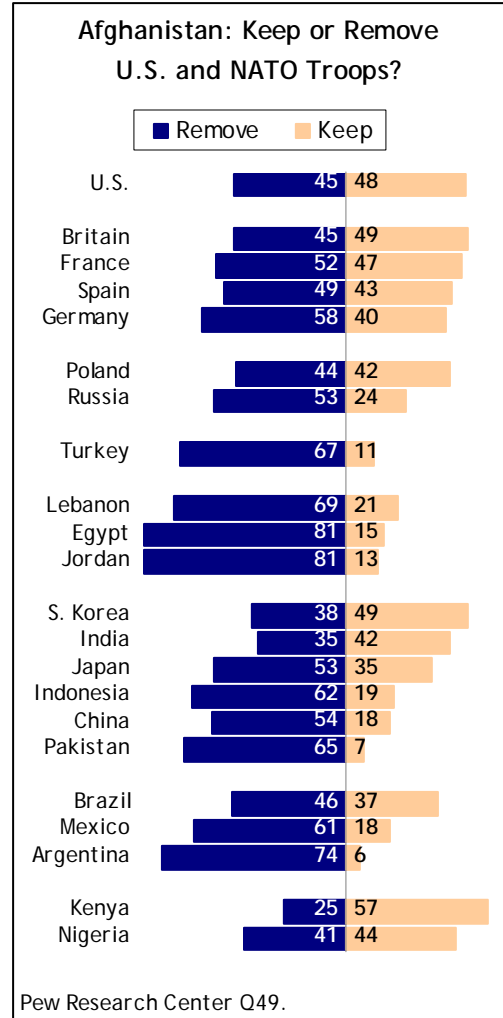
Similarly, only 11% in NATO ally Turkey think coalition forces should remain in Afghanistan, while just 15% of Egyptians, 13% of Jordanians, and 21% of Lebanese hold this view. Even in Indonesia, where attitudes toward the U.S. and toward American foreign policy specifically are generally more positive than among other largely Muslim nations, only 19% want troops to stay.

The conflict is also unpopular elsewhere, including China (18% keep troops) and Japan (35%). On balance, however, South Koreans and Indians are more likely to favor retaining troops in Afghanistan than withdrawing them.

Americans are almost evenly divided on this issue: 48% want troops to stay, while 45% favor withdrawal. There are significant partisan differences, however: 65% of Republicans want to keep U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan, compared with 50% of independents and only 36% of Democrats.

Overall, American support for the war has declined since last spring, when a 57%-majority favored staying in Afghanistan. But support is largely unchanged from a September 2009 Pew Global survey, conducted in the U.S. and in 13 European countries, when 50% said troops should stay until the situation is stabilized and 43% said they should be removed.⁴

A different trend is apparent among some of America's key European allies. The fall 2009 survey found that support for the war had slipped in several major NATO nations between spring and fall 2009. But the current poll finds support rebounding a bit in Britain and France, where about half now say troops should stay, as well as in Spain and Poland, where roughly four-in-ten now hold this view.



Support for War in Afghanistan Rebounds in Europe

% Keep troops	Spring 2009	Fall 2009	Spring 2010
	%	%	%
U.S.	57	50	48
Britain	46	38	49
France	50	38	47
Germany	48	42	40
Spain	44	38	43
Poland	30	24	42

Pew Research Center Q49.

⁴ For more information about this survey, see “End of Communism Cheered, But Now With More Reservations,” Pew Global Attitudes Project, November 2, 2009.

Few See Stability Emerging in Iraq

Among the nations surveyed, there is relatively little optimism about Iraq's political future.⁵ Majorities or pluralities in only seven of 22 nations believe efforts to establish a stable government in Iraq will definitely or probably succeed. In 12 nations, fewer people think these efforts will succeed than was the case last year; more people hold this view in two, while public opinion has remained essentially steady in six nations.

Turks, who share a border with Iraq, are the least optimistic: only 12% think efforts to establish a stable government will succeed. In Jordan, which also borders Iraq, the belief that these efforts will succeed has become much less common over the last year, decreasing from 50% to 36%. About four-in-ten hold this view in the two other Arab nations surveyed, Lebanon (43%) and Egypt (40%).

Western Europeans are consistently less optimistic about Iraq's prospects than they were in 2009. The percentage saying a stable government will be established has declined significantly in Spain (-8 percentage points), Britain (-7 points), France (-7 points) and Germany (-7 points). There have been declines in other nations as well, including Nigeria (-22 points), China (-20 points), South Korea (-11 points), Argentina (-8 points) and Mexico (-8 points).

Americans are also slightly less hopeful about Iraq this year – 45% say they think efforts to create a stable government will be successful, down from 49% last year. Democrats (39% succeed) are less optimistic than independents (47%) or Republicans (51%).

<i>% Will succeed</i>	2009	2010	<i>Change</i>
	%	%	
U.S.	49	45	-4
Britain	51	44	-7
France	47	40	-7
Germany	31	24	-7
Spain	33	25	-8
Poland	35	44	+9
Russia	31	35	+4
Turkey	17	12	-5
Egypt	41	40	-1
Jordan	50	36	-14
Lebanon	45	43	-2
China	73	53	-20
India	70	71	+1
Indonesia	59	61	+2
Japan	34	28	-6
Pakistan	42	41	-1
S. Korea	49	38	-11
Argentina	27	19	-8
Brazil	--	34	--
Mexico	45	37	-8
Kenya	70	73	+3
Nigeria	84	62	-22

"Now thinking about the situation in Iraq, do you believe that efforts to establish a stable government in Iraq will definitely succeed, probably succeed, probably fail, or definitely fail?" (Pew Research Center Q48)

⁵ All interviews took place after the March 7, 2010 national elections in Iraq.

American Religiosity

The survey finds a fair amount of cross-national agreement regarding one aspect of America's image: its religiosity. When asked whether the U.S. is too religious or not religious enough, majorities or pluralities in 18 of 22 countries say it is not religious enough. This is especially true in all three Arab nations surveyed – Jordan (89%), Egypt (81%), and Lebanon (64%) – as well as in Indonesia (67%) and Pakistan (55%). Majorities also hold this view in India (57%), Brazil (55%), Mexico (56%), Kenya (53%) and Nigeria (57%).

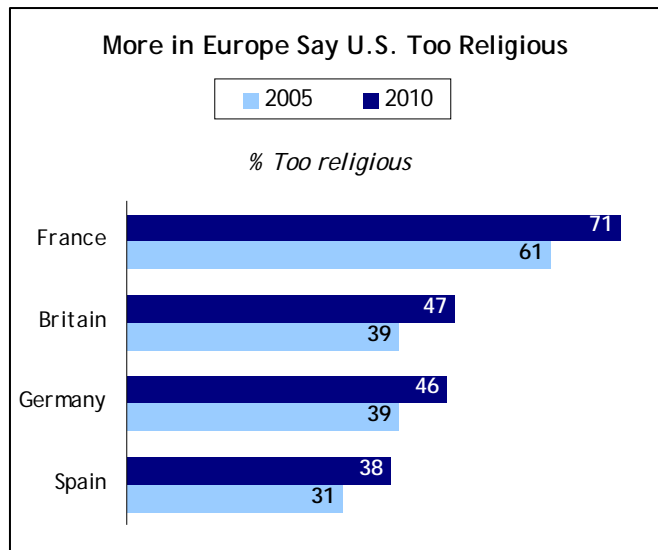
The exceptions on this question are the economically advanced nations of Western Europe and Japan. In particular, the French are considerably more likely than others to see the U.S. as too religious (71%). More than four-in-ten feel this way in Britain (47%), Germany (46%) and Japan (42%). The Spanish are divided: 38% think the U.S. is too religious and 40% believe it is not religious enough.

Interestingly, the perception that the U.S. is an overly religious nation has become more common across all four Western European nations since the last time the Pew Global Attitudes Project asked this question in 2005, in the middle of the George W. Bush era.

Americans tend to disagree with their transatlantic allies on this question: 64% say their country is not religious enough, up from 58% in 2005. Republicans (81%) are especially likely to hold this view, although majorities of Democrats (60%) and independents (56%) agree.

	Is the U.S. Too Religious or Not Religious Enough?			
	Too religious %	Not relig. enough %	(Vol) About right %	DK %
U.S.	23	64	4	9
Britain	47	21	14	18
France	71	24	3	2
Germany	46	32	4	18
Spain	38	40	5	17
Poland	13	51	14	22
Russia	22	34	26	19
Turkey	8	45	21	25
Egypt	8	81	4	8
Jordan	1	89	3	7
Lebanon	3	64	18	15
China	19	33	17	31
India	32	57	3	8
Indonesia	14	67	10	8
Japan	42	28	19	11
Pakistan	6	55	14	25
S. Korea	22	46	26	6
Argentina	20	42	14	24
Brazil	18	55	9	17
Mexico	12	56	13	19
Kenya	21	53	16	11
Nigeria	22	57	10	11

Pew Research Center Q41.



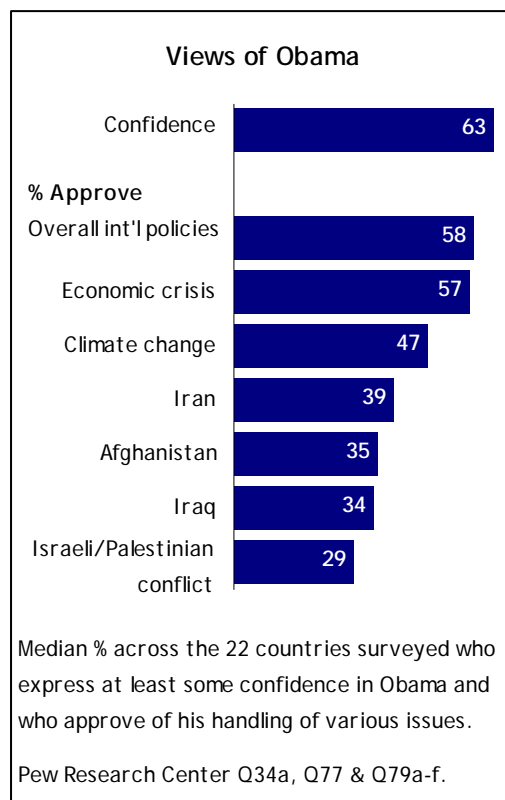
2. Views of President Barack Obama

U.S. President Barack Obama remains popular across much of the world. Majorities or pluralities in 16 of 22 countries surveyed express at least some confidence in the American president to do the right thing regarding world affairs. In five of six predominantly Muslim countries, however, more than half lack confidence in Obama; only in Indonesia is that not the case.

Ratings of Obama have declined somewhat since he first took office, even in such countries as China and Japan, where majorities continue to express confidence in the U.S. president. In France, Germany and Britain, where overall confidence in Obama is virtually unchanged from last year, fewer now say they have *a lot* of confidence in the U.S. president when it comes to international affairs.

When asked to give their overall evaluations of Obama's foreign policies, strong majorities in many countries, including in the four Western European countries surveyed, approve. Still, support for Obama's international policies is far less widespread than it was when he first took office. The percentage who approve of the U.S. president's policies has declined by double digits in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, China, India, Argentina, Mexico and Nigeria.

Opinions about Obama's handling of specific policy areas are generally more negative than overall evaluations of his international policies. Obama receives especially low marks for the way he is dealing with the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, but many also disapprove of his handling of Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran. In contrast, majorities or pluralities in most countries approve of the way Obama is dealing with the global economic crisis and climate change.



Continued Confidence in Obama

President Obama continues to receive high marks in Western Europe. Nine-in-ten in Germany say they have at least some confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing in world affairs, as do more than eight-in-ten in France (87%) and Britain (84%). Obama is also popular in Spain, where 69% express confidence in him. A similar percentage of Americans (65%) share this view.

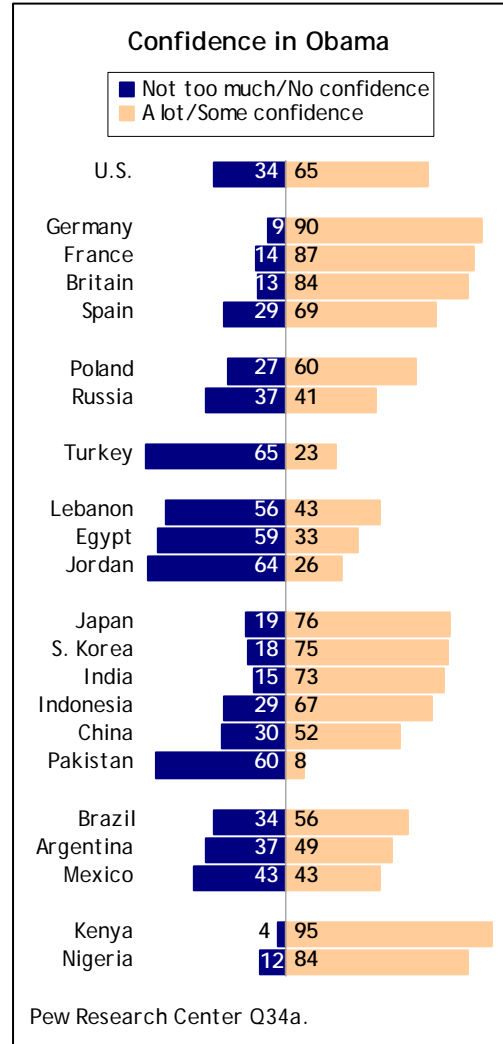
Ratings of Obama are also overwhelmingly positive in Japan (76%), South Korea (75%), India (73%) and Indonesia (67%). Meanwhile, a much narrower majority in China (52%) expresses at least some confidence in the American president.

As was the case last year, Obama enjoys his most favorable ratings among the two African publics surveyed. Kenyans are nearly unanimous in their views of Obama – 95% have confidence in him when it comes to world affairs. Similarly, 84% of Nigerians have a lot or some confidence in Obama.

Views of Obama are more mixed in Eastern Europe and Latin America. In Poland, six-in-ten express confidence in Obama, while 27% say they have little or no confidence in the U.S. president. Russians are nearly evenly divided; 41% have confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs and 37% say they do not.

A majority of Brazilians (56%) say they have at least some confidence in Obama, a view shared by nearly half of Argentines (49%). Mexicans are evenly split; 43% express confidence in Obama and 43% do not.

Mexican opinion of Obama turned more negative following the signing of a controversial immigration bill in Arizona on April 23. Despite Obama's criticism of the Arizona bill, more than half (52%) of Mexicans who were interviewed after its signing said they did not have much confidence in the U.S. president; 36% said they



Confidence in Obama in Mexico

	Total %	Pre-Arizona %	Post-Arizona %
A lot/some	43	47	36
Not much/none	43	38	52
Don't know	14	15	12

Pew Research Center Q34a.

had at least some confidence in him. In contrast, nearly half (47%) of those who were interviewed prior to the signing of the Arizona legislation said they had at least some confidence in Obama; 38% did not.

In the largely Muslim countries surveyed, with the exception of Indonesia, opinions of Barack Obama are decidedly negative, but they remain, for the most part, more positive than views of his predecessor, George W. Bush. Only 8% of Pakistanis have confidence in the American president to do the right thing in world affairs; 60% lack confidence in Obama. Only about one-quarter of Jordanians (26%) and Turks (23%) and one-third of Egyptians give Obama positive ratings. And in Lebanon, where opinions of Obama are somewhat more positive than in other predominantly Muslim countries – 43% have confidence in him – more than half (56%) say they have little or no confidence.

Lebanese views of Obama reflect a religious and sectarian divide. Majorities of Christians (57%) and Sunni Muslims (61%) in that country express at least some confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing in international affairs. By comparison, just 7% of Lebanese Shia share this view while more than nine-in-ten (93%) do not have confidence in Obama.

Will Do Right Thing in World Affairs				
	Bush	Obama		Change
	2008	2009	2010	09-10
% Confident	%	%	%	
U.S.	37	74	65	-9
France	13	91	87	-4
Germany	14	93	90	-3
Spain	8	72	69	-3
Britain	16	86	84	-2
Poland	41	62	60	-2
Russia	22	37	41	+4
Turkey	2	33	23	-10
Egypt	11	42	33	-9
Jordan	7	31	26	-5
Lebanon	33	46	43	-3
China	30	62	52	-10
Japan	25	85	76	-9
S. Korea	30	81	75	-6
Pakistan	7	13	8	-5
India	55	77	73	-4
Indonesia	23	71	67	-4
Argentina	7	61	49	-12
Mexico	16	55	43	-12
Brazil	--	--	56	--
Nigeria	55	88	84	-4
Kenya*	72	94	95	+1

*Bush confidence from 2007.
Pew Research Center Q34a.

Confidence in Obama has declined in some predominantly Muslim countries since he first took office, dropping 10 percentage points in Turkey, 9 points in Egypt, and 5 points in Jordan. In Lebanon, confidence in Obama has fallen considerably among the Shia population, which already offered mostly negative views of the U.S. president in 2009 (7% have confidence in him vs. 26% in 2009). Lebanese Christians, however, are now more likely to say they have confidence in Obama (57% vs. 46% in 2009), while opinions among that country's Sunnis are largely unchanged (61% vs. 65%).

Opinions are also more negative in other parts of the world. Just about half of Argentines (49%) express at least some support for the U.S. president; in 2009, a solid majority (61%) shared that view. And while confidence in Obama remains high in Japan, fewer express positive views than did so a year ago (76% vs. 85% in 2009).

Obama also enjoys less support at home. About two-thirds (65%) of Americans express at least some confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs, down from 74% a year ago. This reflects primarily a loss of support among Republicans, who were split in their views of the then-newly-elected president in 2009 – about half (49%) said they had at least some confidence in Obama to do the right thing in international affairs and 51% said they had little or no confidence in him. Today, just 32% of Republicans have confidence in the president, while 68% say they have little or no confidence in him.

Democrats are as likely as they were last year to say they have at least some confidence in Obama, but considerably fewer now say they have *a lot* of confidence in him (56% today vs. 74% in 2009). The decline in overall and strong support for Obama has been less dramatic among independents.

In Western Europe, where overall support for Obama is unchanged, fewer give the American president the enthusiastic endorsement they gave him when he first took office. In Germany, 46% say they have *a lot* of confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs, compared with 56% who expressed similar levels of support in 2009. In France, a quarter (25%) now say they have *a lot* of confidence in Obama, down from 34% who said the same about a year ago. And in Britain, 36% express similarly intense levels of confidence in the U.S. president in the current poll; 43% did so in 2009.

Overall Views of Obama's Policies

Solid majorities in Western Europe offer positive overall evaluations of Obama's international policies. More than eight-in-ten in Germany (88%) and France (84%) say they approve of Obama's foreign policies, as do 76% in Spain and 64% in Britain. In contrast, a much narrower majority of Americans (55%) endorse the president's international policies.

Obama's international policies also enjoy overwhelming backing in the African countries surveyed – 89% in Kenya and 74% in Nigeria approve. Support is also high in Japan (72% approve), South Korea (70%), Indonesia (65%), Poland (64%), Brazil (59%) and India (57%).

	2009	2010	Change
% Approve	%	%	
U.S.	68	55	-13
Britain	75	64	-11
France	93	84	-9
Germany	92	88	-4
Spain	78	76	-2
Poland	67	64	-3
Russia	40	39	-1
Turkey	34	17	-17
Egypt	38	17	-21
Jordan	27	15	-12
Lebanon	46	44	-2
China	57	44	-13
India	67	57	-10
Japan	77	72	-5
S. Korea	71	70	-1
Pakistan	12	9	-3
Indonesia	65	65	0
Brazil	--	59	--
Argentina	57	37	-20
Mexico	56	39	-17
Nigeria	85	74	-11
Kenya	88	89	+1

"Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?" (Pew Research Center Q77)

With the exception of Indonesia, few in predominantly Muslim countries offer positive evaluations of Obama's international policies. Just 9% in Pakistan say they approve of Obama's policies overall; 48% disapprove. Similarly, fewer than one-in-five in Jordan (15%), Egypt (17%) and Turkey (17%) support Obama's foreign policies. Opinions are mixed in Lebanon (44% approve and 49% disapprove). Six-in-ten Lebanese Christians and Sunnis give positive evaluations, compared with just 7% of Shia Muslims in that country.

Views of Obama's international policies among publics in Muslim countries are considerably more negative than they were a year ago, when people in those countries already expressed less positive views than did those in other parts of the world. In Egypt, the percentage who approve of Obama's policies has declined 21 percentage points since 2009. Double-digit drops in approval of Obama's foreign policies are also evident in Turkey (-17 points), Jordan (-12 points) and among Lebanon's Shia population (-19 points).

Opinions of Obama's policies are also decidedly more negative in other parts of the world. For example, fewer than four-in-ten (37%) in Argentina now say they approve of the U.S. president's foreign policies; soon after Obama took office, 57% of Argentines shared that view. In China, where 57% approved of Obama's foreign policies in 2009, just 44% say the same now. And even in Britain, France and the U.S., where majorities continue to express support for Obama's international policies, fewer do so compared with last year.

Obama's Handling of War Zones

Opinions about Obama's job performance with respect to the war zones of Iraq and Afghanistan are far more negative than overall evaluations of his international policies. For example, Western Europeans, who give Obama high ratings for his policies in general, offer more mixed views when asked how the American president is handling Iraq and Afghanistan.

In Germany, the same number (46%) approves as disapproves of the way Obama is handling Afghanistan, and opinions are also nearly evenly split on his handling of Iraq (47% approve and 42% disapprove). The Spanish public is also divided in its views of Obama's job performance on Iraq and Afghanistan; 39% approve and the same number disapprove of his handling of Iraq, while just slightly more approve (44%) than disapprove (37%) of his handling of Afghanistan.

	Obama's Handling of...			
	Iraq App- rove %	Dis- app %	Afghanistan App- rove %	Dis- app %
U.S.	51	36	51	37
Britain	52	31	52	32
France	57	43	55	43
Germany	47	42	46	46
Spain	39	39	44	37
Poland	47	31	49	33
Russia	19	41	20	45
Turkey	4	68	5	62
Egypt	20	79	15	81
Jordan	20	74	13	84
Lebanon	19	78	22	72
China	23	41	25	42
India	19	38	30	36
Indonesia	39	52	36	53
Pakistan	6	53	6	55
Japan	42	38	40	38
S. Korea	42	33	48	30
Argentina	10	47	11	47
Brazil	29	48	33	43
Mexico	18	47	22	46
Kenya	59	24	66	22
Nigeria	55	28	58	27

Pew Research Center Q79b & Q79e.

Of the Western European publics surveyed, the French are the most supportive of Obama's handling of Iraq (57% approve) and Afghanistan (55%). Slim majorities in Britain approve of the way Obama is dealing with the two war zones (52%), as does a similar share of Americans (51%).

Obama receives overwhelmingly low ratings from publics in predominantly Muslim countries for his job performance on Iraq and Afghanistan. Just 4% in Turkey approve of how Obama is handling Iraq; 68% disapprove. His ratings on Afghanistan are similarly low; 5% of Turks approve and 62% disapprove of the way Obama is handling things in that country. Even in Indonesia, the only Muslim country where a majority offers positive overall evaluations of Obama's international policies, 52% say they disapprove of the way Obama is handling Iraq and 53% say the same about his handling of Afghanistan.

Support for Obama's policies in Iraq and Afghanistan is also low in the Latin American countries surveyed. Only about one-in-ten in Argentina approve of Obama's job performance on Iraq (10%) and Afghanistan (11%). And more than twice as many Mexicans disapprove as approve of Obama's handling of the two war zones. Obama's ratings are somewhat higher in Brazil, but more in that country disapprove than approve of the way he is dealing with Iraq (48% vs. 29%) and Afghanistan (43% vs. 33%).

Obama's Handling of the Middle East

Opinions about Obama's job performance on two important issues in the Middle East – Iran and the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians – are also mixed in Western Europe. A solid majority in France (59%) approves of the way Obama is handling Iran. A much smaller share in Germany (49%), Britain (48%) and Spain (43%) share this view; still, more in those countries approve than disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with Iran.

When asked for their opinions about how Obama is handling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, however, a slim majority of the French (51%) expresses support for the U.S. president and just slightly more Germans approve (44%) than disapprove (40%) of the way Obama is handling the issue. A 45% plurality in Spain disapproves of Obama's handling of the

	Obama's Handling of...			
	Iran		Israeli/ Palestinian conflict	
	App- rove %	Dis- app %	App- rove %	Dis- app %
U.S.	44	41	39	41
Britain	48	28	35	34
France	59	39	51	47
Germany	49	39	44	40
Spain	43	36	34	45
Poland	49	29	44	29
Russia	20	43	15	39
Turkey	5	62	5	66
Egypt	22	76	11	88
Jordan	14	84	15	84
Lebanon	43	54	8	90
China	20	42	19	41
India	21	39	19	38
Indonesia	36	53	36	56
Japan	41	36	32	46
Pakistan	7	52	5	51
S. Korea	43	29	37	34
Argentina	11	45	10	42
Brazil	32	43	26	49
Mexico	18	47	16	48
Kenya	58	26	57	25
Nigeria	54	30	56	27

Pew Research Center Q79c & Q79d.

Israeli-Palestinian conflict, while the British are about evenly divided – 35% approve and 34% disapprove.

Americans are also divided in their opinions of the president's handling of the Middle East. About as many approve (44%) as disapprove (41%) of the job Obama is doing on Iran. And when asked about Obama's handling of the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, 39% say they approve and 41% say they disapprove of the job he is doing.

Like his job performance on Iraq and Afghanistan, ratings for Obama's handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are extremely low in predominantly Muslim countries, as are his ratings on Iran. Nine-in-ten Lebanese express disapproval of the way Obama is dealing with the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, as do 88% of Egyptians and 84% of Jordanians. Clear majorities in Turkey (66%) and Indonesia (56%) also disapprove of Obama's handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Publics across the Muslim world also express disapproval of how Obama is dealing with Iran. In Jordan, Obama's approval with respect to Iran is as low as his approval on the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians (14% approve and 84% disapprove). Views of Obama's handling of Iran also mirror views of his handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Turkey (62% disapprove), Indonesia (53% disapprove) and Pakistan (52% disapprove).

In Lebanon, however, Obama's handling of Iran receives far broader support than his handling of the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians; 43% approve and 54% disapprove of the way he is dealing with Iran. Majorities of Lebanese Christians (62%) and Sunnis (61%) approve of Obama's handling of Iran. However, Shia Muslims in Lebanon are nearly unanimous in their criticism; 98% disapprove and just 1% approve of Obama's handling of Iran.

<i>Israeli-Palestinian conflict</i>	App-rove %	Dis-app %	DK %
Total	8	90	2
Sunni	12	84	4
Shia	0	100	0
Christian	12	87	1
<i>Iran</i>			
Total	43	54	3
Sunni	61	33	6
Shia	1	98	0
Christian	62	36	1

Pew Research Center Q79c & Q79d.

Obama's Handling of the Economic Crisis and Climate Change

When asked for their opinions of Barack Obama's handling of the global economic crisis, majorities or pluralities in 15 of 22 countries surveyed say they approve of the job the American president is doing. Kenyans and Nigerians are the most supportive of Obama's handling of the economic crisis; 89% of Kenyans and 80% of Nigerians approve of it.

In Western Europe, about seven-in-ten (72%) Germans approve of the job Obama is doing on the economic crisis, as do 66% in France, 64% in Britain and 58% in Spain. Obama's handling of the economic crisis also has the support of majorities in Indonesia (75%), South Korea (71%), Japan (62%), Poland (60%), India (58%) and Brazil (56%).

Americans are evenly split – 46% approve and the same number disapproves of the job the president is doing in dealing with the global economic crisis. The president's handling of the crisis has the support of seven-in-ten Democrats, but just 18% of Republicans approve of the job he is doing. Opinions are split among independents – 44% approve and 47% disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with the global economic crisis.

Obama's handling of the economic crisis is viewed negatively in most of the Muslim countries surveyed. About eight-in-ten Jordanians (81%) and Egyptians (80%) disapprove of his performance, as do 53% in Lebanon, 51% in Turkey, and a 43% plurality in Pakistan.

Publics in the largely Muslim countries express somewhat less negative views of Obama's handling of climate change, but majorities in Jordan (67%) and Egypt (64%) disapprove of the job he is doing. More also disapprove than approve in Turkey (43% vs. 15%) and Pakistan (34% vs. 17%), but many in those countries do not offer an opinion. Only in Indonesia and Lebanon do majorities offer praise for the way Obama is dealing with climate change (72% and 53%, respectively).

	Obama's Handling of...			
	Economic crisis		Climate change	
	App-rove %	Dis-approve %	App-rove %	Dis-approve %
U.S.	46	46	45	37
Britain	64	15	46	29
France	66	33	47	52
Germany	72	18	65	24
Spain	58	26	51	30
Poland	60	19	56	20
Russia	36	27	32	22
Turkey	17	51	15	43
Egypt	15	80	23	64
Jordan	16	81	22	67
Lebanon	42	53	53	41
China	49	25	50	21
India	58	24	41	32
Indonesia	75	20	72	21
Japan	62	20	71	17
Pakistan	16	43	17	34
S. Korea	71	14	65	15
Argentina	37	26	23	34
Brazil	56	25	36	42
Mexico	44	31	38	31
Kenya	89	8	69	18
Nigeria	80	8	71	13

Pew Research Center Q79a & Q79f.

Outside of the Muslim world, Obama receives his highest ratings on climate change in Japan (71% approve of the job he is doing), Nigeria (71%), Kenya (69%), South Korea (65%) and Germany (65%). Smaller majorities in Poland (56%) and Spain (51%) share that view.

3. Economic Issues

In nearly all nations surveyed, people are unhappy with the direction of their country, disgruntled about the state of their nation's economy and divided about the economic future. Most fault their government for the bad economic times and think it is doing a poor job coping with current troubles. There is, however, widespread support in most leading economies for more financial regulation. Europeans are divided over the impact of European economic integration. Yet faith in capitalism and globalization remains strong.

National Discontent Widespread

People around the world are largely dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. But this bleak mood showed some signs of easing over the last year, with levels of dissatisfaction decreasing in ten countries, staying about the same in eight and increasing in only three.

In 19 of 22 countries surveyed majorities are unhappy with their nation's direction. At least three-quarters of Lebanese (86%), Pakistanis (84%), Kenyans (82%), Mexicans (79%), Japanese (76%) and Spanish (76%) are discontented. Roughly six-in-ten Americans also are dissatisfied.

As might be expected, some of this discontent tracks national economic fortunes. Spanish dissatisfaction has risen 31 percentage points since spring 2007, before the economic crisis hit. Additionally, there has been a 22-point rise in unhappiness in Jordan and an 18-point increase in Egypt over that period. In that three-year time frame, Spain's growth turned sharply negative and the Egyptian and Jordanian economies slowed dramatically. Similarly, strong majorities of the Japanese have been unhappy with their nation's direction throughout the decade as their economy has struggled.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	55	--	55	57	65	71	70	61	62
Britain	64	49	58	51	58	66	65	76	63
France	67	56	68	71	80	78	71	73	74
Germany	66	73	78	73	67	66	63	54	59
Spain	--	52	--	44	46	45	43	77	76
Poland	87	--	--	82	--	74	47	67	47
Russia	71	64	69	71	62	56	43	65	59
Turkey	93	79	58	55	56	58	75	75	60
Egypt	--	--	--	--	42	51	57	67	69
Jordan	78	56	30	30	44	42	47	52	64
Lebanon	92	84	--	59	--	92	92	87	86
China	33	--	--	19	13	12	11	9	9
India	91	--	--	57	67	56	58	46	54
Indonesia	92	85	--	64	73	77	68	58	56
Japan	86	--	--	--	72	71	74	73	76
Pakistan	39	67	41	39	58	57	73	89	84
S. Korea	81	73	--	--	--	86	81	85	74
Argentina	96	--	--	--	--	54	83	80	74
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
Mexico	79	--	--	--	--	66	68	78	79
Kenya	90	--	--	--	--	54	--	90	82
Nigeria	86	80	--	--	93	87	75	87	77

Pew Research Center Q5.

But dissatisfaction may reflect other concerns. For example, in France dissatisfaction is somewhat lower now than before the recession, even though the economy is underperforming.

Only the Chinese are clearly satisfied with the way things are going in their country; 87% express a positive opinion. Chinese contentment is unchanged from last year, but satisfaction has improved dramatically – 39 percentage points – since the first Pew Global Attitudes survey in 2002.

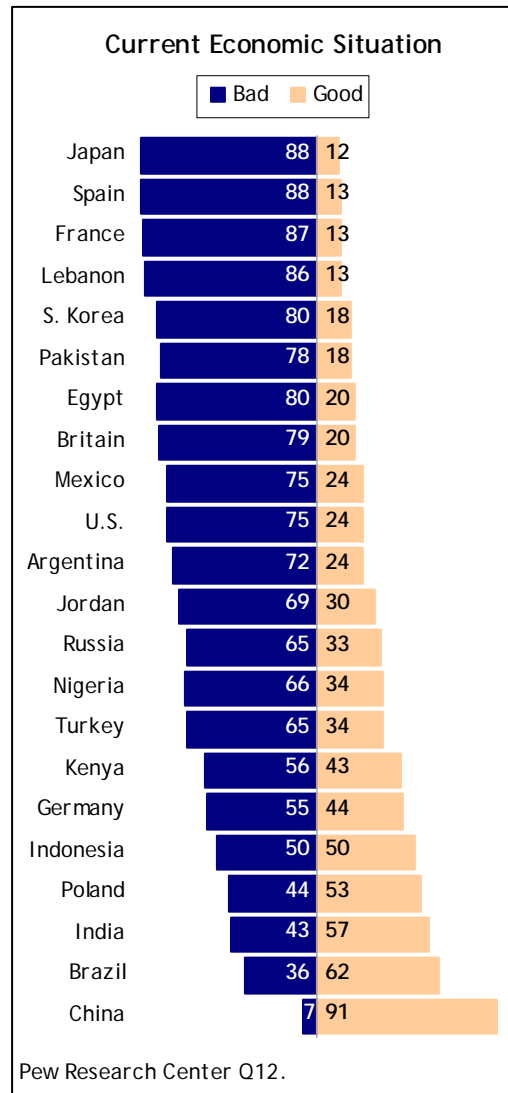
Economy Recovers But Not Enough

Economists report that the world is recovering from the worst downturn since the Great Depression. But strong majorities in most nations still give their country's current economic situation a thumbs down.

In most nations, the portion of the public that thinks their economy is doing well is only a fraction of what it was before the recession hit. In 2007, in the United States, 50% of the public thought the economy was doing well. In 2010, only 24% thinks so. Similarly, in France (13%) and Japan (12%), the portion of the public saying their economy is good is less than half the number who felt that way just three years ago.

And almost everywhere people remain fairly glum about economic conditions. Only about one-in-eight people in France, Spain, Japan and Lebanon believe economic conditions are good. And about one-in-five British, Egyptians, Pakistanis and South Koreans concur.

Nevertheless, in nearly half the countries surveyed people gave higher marks to their national economy in 2010 than in 2009. And the number of people saying their economy was good grew sharply in some countries, by 24 percentage points in Poland and Kenya and 16 points in Germany. Only in four nations did the assessment of the national economy go down, most notably in India, by 16 points.



The Chinese are the most positive about their domestic economic situation, by far; about nine-in-ten Chinese say times are good. By comparison, in Brazil, where ratings of the national economy are the second-highest, 62% offer this positive assessment.

Unconvinced About the Future

Despite some improvement in their assessment of their current economic situation, publics remain unconvinced about the next 12 months. In most parts of the world, there has been almost no uptick in economic optimism in the last year. The exceptions are Kenya, where confidence is up 31 percentage points, Poland, where it is up 15 points, and Nigeria, where it is up 12 points.

The most hopeful about economic conditions improving over the next year are Chinese, Nigerians and Brazilians, at least three-quarters of whom are upbeat. And one-in-three Brazilians and Nigerians think their economy will improve *a lot*.

Pluralities in Britain, Germany and Spain also think economic conditions will get better. France is the lone exception among Western Europeans, where a plurality of the population actually expects the economy to worsen. This general European optimism is particularly notable because the survey was conducted in the last two weeks in April as the high profile public debate over the implications of the Greek economic crisis was building.

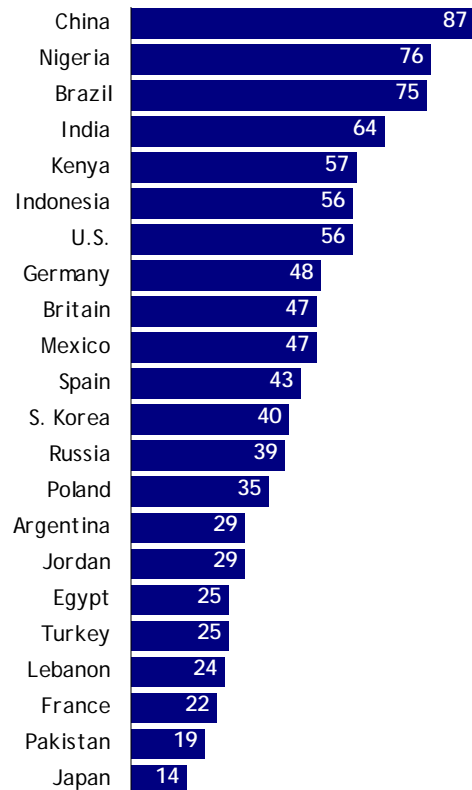
Yet, worldwide, majorities or pluralities in only 11 of 22 nations expect conditions to improve in the short run. The least optimistic are the Japanese and the Pakistanis; half of Pakistanis actually think their economy will worsen in the next 12 months.

Current National Economic Situation

	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	09-10 Change
% Good	%	%	%	%	%	
Poland	7	36	52	29	53	+24
Kenya	7	60	--	19	43	+24
Germany	27	63	53	28	44	+16
Russia	13	38	52	20	33	+13
S. Korea	20	8	7	5	18	+13
Nigeria	32	37	41	23	34	+11
Turkey	14	46	21	24	34	+10
Britain	65	69	30	11	20	+9
U.S.	46	50	20	17	24	+7
Argentina	1	45	23	20	24	+4
China	52	82	82	88	91	+3
Indonesia	15	23	20	48	50	+2
Lebanon	5	9	10	11	13	+2
Japan	6	28	13	10	12	+2
Spain	--	65	35	13	13	0
France	45	30	19	14	13	-1
Jordan	33	44	39	33	30	-3
Pakistan	49	59	41	22	18	-4
Mexico	31	51	36	30	24	-6
Egypt	--	53	44	27	20	-7
India	39	74	62	73	57	-16
Brazil	--	--	--	--	62	--

Pew Research Center Q12.

Economic Situation Improving



Pew Research Center Q13.

Pessimism is particularly pronounced in the Middle East as well, where about half of Lebanese, 38% of Egyptians and 35% of Jordanians foresee a bleak economic future.

Blame and Responsibility

Most people blame their own government for their current economic problems, although the Europeans are most critical of the financial sector. Despite reason to believe that the recent economic crisis emanated from the United States, people in many parts of the world are more likely to hold themselves responsible than they are to point the finger at Uncle Sam.

In most of the countries surveyed in Asia, Africa and Latin America overwhelming majorities of those who think their economy is bad say their government is responsible. About nine-in-ten Indonesians, Kenyans, Nigerians, South Koreans, Pakistanis, Mexicans and Lebanese name the government as the principal or secondary culprit for their recent economic misfortunes.

In contrast, Europeans strongly blame banks and other financial institutions for their troubles, with Germans and British the most likely to blame those institutions.

In the wake of the financial crisis that triggered the global recession, relatively few in most of these countries blame the U.S. for the downturn.

People in Brazil, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon and Nigeria, among others, are more likely to say the responsibility for their current economic problems lies with themselves and their fellow countrymen rather than with the United States.

Governments' Poor Job

Whoever is accountable, half or more of the population in 16 of 22 countries surveyed thinks their government is doing a poor job dealing with the economy. This includes more than two-thirds of the people in Japan (84%), Korea (72%), Egypt (72%), Lebanon (71%), Spain (69%) and Argentina (68%). But only half of Americans (50%) express such dissatisfaction. And

	Our gov't %	Banks, financial institutions %	U.S. %	EU %	Our-selves %
Britain	68	76	17	10	18
France	63	70	20	27	18
Germany	60	77	20	17	10
Spain	66	66	13	11	24
Poland	84	37	6	22	22
Russia	72	45	20	4	17
Turkey	79	18	24	12	26
Egypt	70	49	37	13	25
Jordan	77	53	39	5	18
Lebanon	88	23	18	2	43
China	51	35	42	19	11
India	89	14	9	3	63
Indonesia	95	26	7	1	45
Japan	86	26	17	2	47
Pakistan	89	13	26	1	32
S. Korea	92	34	12	2	44
Argentina	87	21	9	1	39
Brazil	80	26	5	2	55
Mexico	88	29	25	2	32
Kenya	93	22	5	3	39
Nigeria	93	19	8	6	57

Asked only of people who said economy was "bad" in Q12.

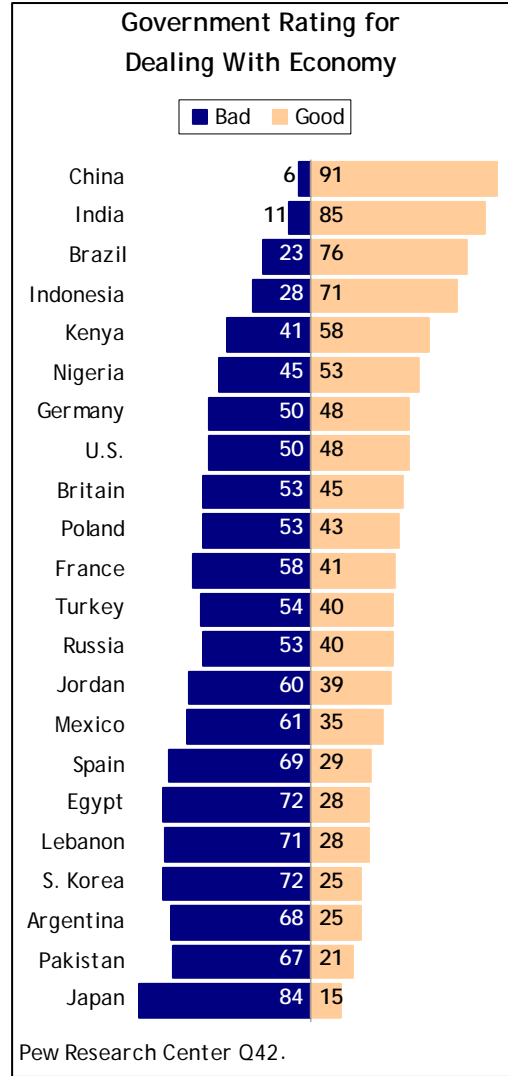
Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

"Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it..." & "Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it..." (Pew Research Center Q14 & Q15)

Americans are more likely to say their government is doing a good job than people in 14 of the 21 other nations polled.

Satisfaction with government's management of the economy tracks a positive assessment of the current economy and high hopes for the future. The Chinese, Brazilians and Indians are all among the most upbeat about economic conditions, the most optimistic about the next 12 months and most likely to praise their public officials' handling of the economy.

People in most major advanced economies would like their governments to do more, at least when it comes to regulating the financial sector. This is particularly the case in Western Europe, where overwhelming majorities – 91% in Germany, 85% in Britain, 78% in France and 72% in Spain – think it would be a good idea for the government to more strictly regulate the way large financial companies, such as banks, do business. A smaller portion of Americans (62%) agree. However, the Asians surveyed are not so sure more regulation is in order. Barely half of South Koreans (52%) and only a third of Japanese (34%) think tighter strictures are a good idea.



A Europe Divided

The economic crisis has affected attitudes in Europe, where Europeans are of two minds: They are supportive of the main institutions of a united Europe and skeptical about European economic integration.

European attitudes toward the EU remain largely positive. Strong majorities of Poles (81%), Spanish (77%), French (64%) and Germans (62%) and a plurality of the British (49%) see the EU in a favorable light, sentiment that is largely unchanged from 2009. And overall approval is stable even in France, where a quarter of the public thinks the European Union is the principal or secondary cause of France's current economic problems.

High Support for Strict Financial Regulation in Europe, U.S.

	Good idea %	Bad idea %	DK %
U.S.	62	32	6
Britain	85	10	5
France	78	21	0
Germany	91	8	1
Spain	72	19	9
Poland	62	19	19
Japan	34	50	16
S. Korea	52	37	11

Pew Research Center Q43.

And the financial market turbulence recently afflicting the euro has not undermined public support for the single European currency. Only about a third of French (34%), Germans (32%) and Spanish (30%) would like to return to their original national currencies.

	Fav views of EU %	Keep euro %	Econ integration positive %	Approve financial assistance %
Britain	49	--	32	33
France	64	66	37	53
Germany	62	66	48	42
Spain	77	69	51	--
Poland	81	--	68	--

Pew Research Center Q7f, Q51, Q25b, & Q44.

But Europeans disagree over providing financial assistance to other EU members that face major financial problems (interviews were conducted prior to the May 9 EU decision to provide financial assistance to Greece). The British (61%) and Germans (56%) oppose such aid, while the French (53%) support it. As might be expected, those who view the EU favorably in all three nations overwhelmingly back assistance.

The bailout is clearly a partisan issue in Britain, less so in Germany and not nearly as politically divisive in France. A majority of British who identify themselves as on the left of the political spectrum support providing financial assistance to fellow EU countries in distress. Only a third of British conservatives agree. And in both Britain and Germany, it is the lukewarm backing for aid by moderates that undermines overall public support for such action.

	% Provide assistance			
	Total %	Left %	Center %	Right %
Britain	33	55	29	33
France	53	55	52	51
Germany	42	51	38	44

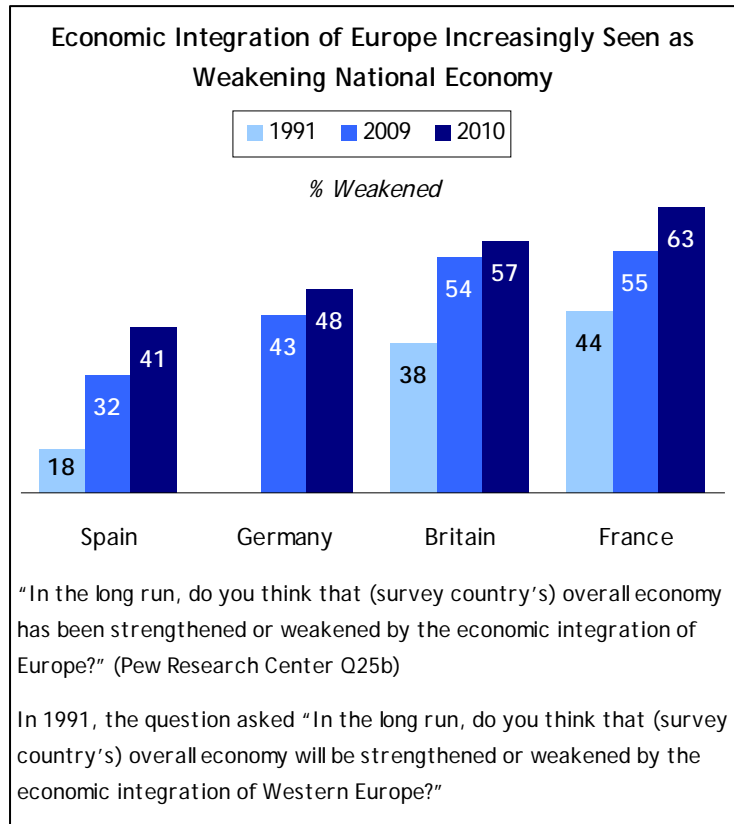
Pew Research Center Q44.

However, with respect to Greece, the initial recipient of aid from other European Union governments, only in Germany is anti-bailout sentiment accompanied by a preponderance of negative views of that debt-strapped nation. A majority of Germans (52%) have an unfavorable view of Greece, while majorities of French (65%) and British (60%) and half the Spanish (50%) still hold favorable views.

More broadly, despite generally positive support for the European Union, nearly two-thirds of the French (63%) and more than half the British (57%) think their economy has been weakened by European integration. Germans are evenly divided on the issue. A bare majority of Spanish say their economy has been strengthened. Only the Poles (68%) credit a united Europe with strengthening their economy.

Moreover, negative views about economic integration have grown over the years in Western Europe, by 23 percentage points in Spain, 19 points in France and 19 points in Britain since 1991. And,

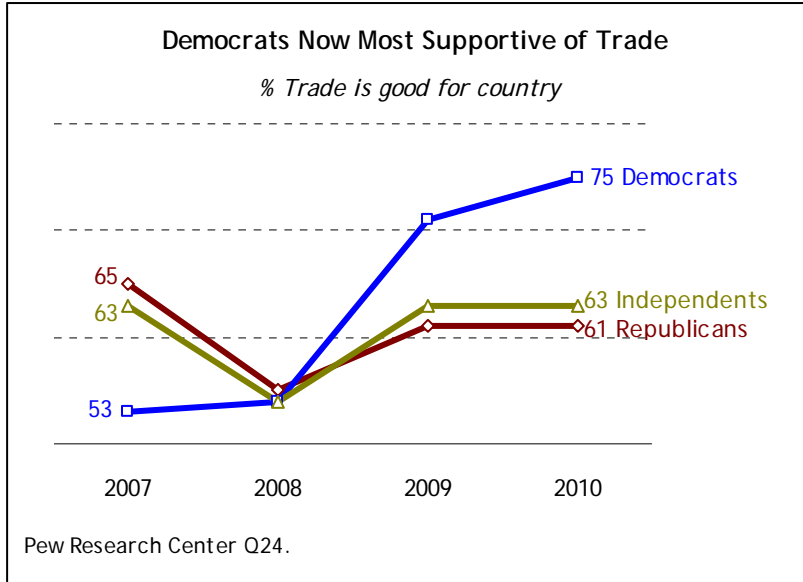
especially in Britain, sentiment on this issue divides along ideological lines. A slim majority (52%) of people on the left of the British political spectrum think European economic integration has strengthened their country, while only 28% of centrists and 33% of those on the right agree.



Markets and Globalization

Contrary to widespread fears that the global recession would undermine public support for free markets and globalization, backing remains strong. Majorities in 19 of the 22 nations surveyed think people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some people are poor. The strongest support is in China (84%) and Nigeria (82%), where eight-in-ten people back capitalism. Only in Japan (55%) does a majority disagree that most people are better off in free markets. Overall, support for a market-based economy is up in nine nations and down in seven, with the largest improvement in Nigeria (16 percentage points) and the greatest erosion of support in Kenya (12 points).

Overwhelming majorities in most countries say growing world trade is good for their country. The weakest such backing is in Egypt and the U.S., where only about two-thirds of the public favors economic globalization. But support for trade among Americans of all political persuasions has increased since 2008. And, contrary to the widely held view that Republicans are free traders and Democrats are protectionists, 75% of self-identified Democrats say trade is good for the U.S., up four percentage points from 2009, compared with only 61% of Republicans and 63% of independents, whose support remained unchanged.



With trade held in a favorable light by a large portion of the global public, the intensity of such feelings may be a better indicator of sentiment. More than six-in-ten Pakistanis (63%), half of Turks and almost as many Indians (47%), Kenyans (46%) and Lebanese (46%) say trade is *very* good for their country. But Americans (17%) and Japanese (16%) are far less passionate.

In one sign of the adverse impact of the global recession on China's exports and thus on people's jobs, only one-in-five Chinese now think trade is *very* good for China, down from 38% in 2007, before the downturn in world trade.

	Most Better Off in a Free Market Economy?			Trade and Business Ties Good for the Country?		
	% Agree			% Good		
	2007	2009	2010	2007	2009	2010
U.S.	70	76	68	59	65	66
Britain	72	66	64	78	82	84
France	56	57	67	78	83	79
Germany	65	61	73	85	85	90
Spain	67	57	62	82	89	90
Poland	68	65	68	77	81	84
Russia	53	51	60	82	80	86
Turkey	60	60	64	73	64	83
Egypt	50	60	51	61	67	64
Jordan	47	54	48	72	60	71
Lebanon	74	64	60	81	90	93
China	75	79	84	91	93	93
India	76	81	79	89	96	90
Indonesia	45	49	63	71	79	82
Japan	49	41	43	72	73	72
Pakistan	60	65	57	82	79	86
S. Korea	72	76	78	86	92	88
Argentina	43	36	40	68	65	72
Brazil	--	--	75	--	--	87
Mexico	--	52	44	77	79	71
Kenya	78	84	72	93	80	90
Nigeria	79	66	82	85	90	84

Pew Research Center Q23a & Q24.

Which Is the Leading Economic Power?

In the global marketplace, majorities or pluralities in 14 of 22 nations think the U.S. is the world's leading economic power. This view is especially common among South Koreans (77%), Turks (69%), Kenyans (61%), and Indians (60%). The U.S. is named least often as the world's leading economic power in Germany (18%). The greatest falloff over the last year has been in Jordan, where the percentage naming the U.S. declined from 49% to 30%, and in Japan where it dropped from 58% to 40%.

China is clearly on the rise. Majorities or pluralities in eight nations say China is the economic leader. In 2009, people in only two countries saw China in that role. Today, roughly half of Germans (51%), Jordanians (50%), Japanese (50%) and French (47%) and 44% of the British assign the top spot to China. Even in the U.S., about equal proportions of the public accord economic superpower status to America (38%) and China (41%).

Since 2009, in 13 of the 21 countries for which trends are available, the portion of the public that views China as the world's leading economic power has grown, including increases of 29 percentage points in Japan, 23 points in Germany and 21 points in Jordan. China scored significant gains in all the nations surveyed in the European Union and in the Middle East, the two regions where people are most likely to accord China the leading economic role.

But opinions in Asia vary. The perception that China's is the world's economic leader is highest in Japan (50%). However, only one-in-ten Indians (11%), one-in-seven South Koreans (15%) and one-in-five Pakistanis (21%) and Indonesians (20%) agree that China is the world's leading economic power. The Chinese themselves are actually slightly less likely to place their country in the top position today (36%) than they were a year ago (41%).

	<i>Named as the world's leading economic power</i>				Other/ DK
	U.S.	China	Japan	EU	
	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	38	41	8	6	7
Britain	38	44	5	8	6
France	41	47	5	7	0
Germany	18	51	8	19	4
Spain	40	34	12	8	5
Poland	44	27	9	10	11
Russia	23	27	25	9	16
Turkey	69	12	4	5	10
Egypt	42	37	12	7	1
Jordan	30	50	13	6	0
Lebanon	26	36	10	13	12
China	45	36	2	6	11
India	60	11	7	10	12
Indonesia	49	20	18	7	6
Japan	40	50	2	4	3
Pakistan	53	21	3	1	22
S. Korea	77	15	1	5	3
Argentina	43	24	12	10	10
Brazil	51	18	13	5	14
Mexico	53	22	9	8	9
Kenya	61	20	7	6	6
Nigeria	55	27	7	5	7

Pew Research Center Q25.

The European Union is almost nowhere seen as an equal to the U.S. or China, with perceptions of the EU's leading role mostly in single digits. The lone exception is in India, which has an equally low regard for both China and the EU. In both the U.S. and China, only 6% see the EU as the global economic leader. European publics' faith in the EU as an economic superpower has also been undermined. The portion of the German public that sees the Brussels-based institution as the world's top economic power has dropped from 36% to 19% in just the last year.

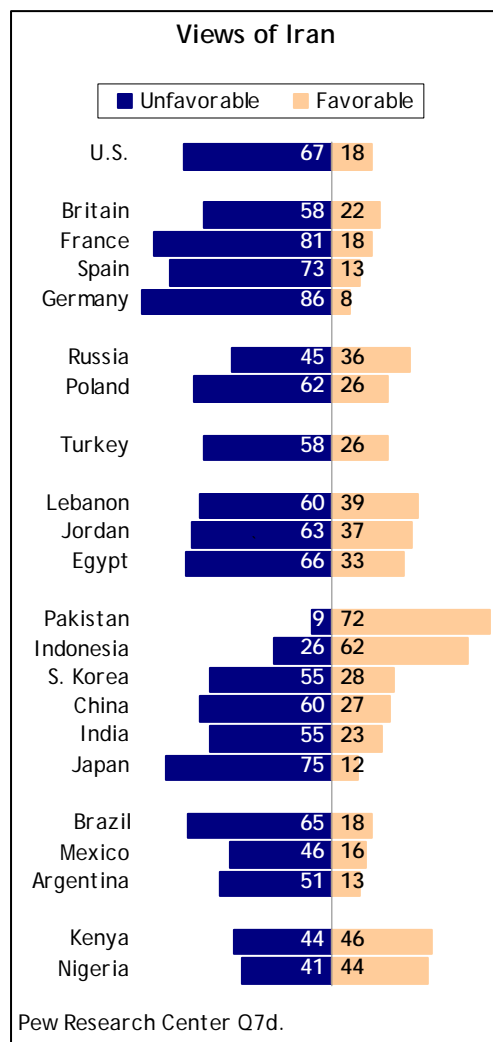
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<i>Change</i> <i>09-10</i>
	%	%	%	
U.S.	26	33	41	+8
Germany	30	28	51	+23
France	31	35	47	+12
Spain	24	22	34	+12
Britain	29	34	44	+10
Poland	15	18	27	+9
Russia	12	26	27	+1
Turkey	7	9	12	+3
Jordan	31	29	50	+21
Egypt	27	25	37	+12
Lebanon	22	32	36	+4
Japan	19	21	50	+29
Pakistan	18	26	21	-5
S. Korea	15	12	15	+3
Indonesia	15	17	20	+3
India	12	14	11	-3
China	21	41	36	-5
Mexico	17	16	22	+6
Argentina	13	27	24	-3
Brazil	--	--	18	--
Nigeria	23	18	27	+9
Kenya	--	13	20	+7

Pew Research Center Q25.

4. Iran and Its Nuclear Weapons Program

Views of Iran remain negative across much of the world. Majorities or pluralities in 18 of 22 countries surveyed, including in many predominantly Muslim nations, express unfavorable opinions about the Islamic Republic. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad receives mixed reviews in Muslim countries. Majorities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey lack confidence in Ahmadinejad to do the right thing in world affairs; opinions of him are, on balance, positive in Indonesia and Pakistan.

Opposition to Iran's nuclear weapons program is widespread, and many in Iran's backyard express concern that a nuclear-armed Iran would pose a serious threat to their nations. In nearly every country surveyed, those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons say they would approve of tougher international economic sanctions to try to prevent Iran from developing such weapons. Opponents of Iran's nuclear weapons program are less willing to consider military force as an option in dealing with the issue. Still, in 16 of 22 countries, among those who oppose a nuclear-armed Iran, more say they might back military action than reject that possibility.



Iran Image Largely Negative

More than eight-in-ten in Germany (86%) and France (81%) view Iran unfavorably, as do 73% in Spain; a somewhat smaller majority in Britain (58%) shares this opinion. Majorities in the Asian countries surveyed, with the exception of the largely Muslim countries of Pakistan and Indonesia, also express negative views of the Islamic Republic; three-quarters in Japan, 60% in China and 55% in both South Korea and India give Iran an unfavorable rating.

More than six-in-ten in Brazil (65%) and Poland (62%) express negative views of Iran, as does a slim 51%-majority in Argentina (only 13% have a favorable view and 36% do not offer an opinion). Views are more divided in Russia; a 45% plurality rates Iran unfavorably while 36% give it positive ratings.

Iran receives low marks in four of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. More than six-in-ten Egyptians (66%) and Jordanians (63%) have an unfavorable opinion of Iran; 60% in Lebanon and about the same share in Turkey (58%) also express negative views. Pakistanis and Indonesians, on the other hand, offer positive opinions. About seven-in-ten (72%) in Pakistan have a favorable view of Iran; just 9% have an unfavorable view. In Indonesia, 62% give Iran positive rating, while about a quarter (26%) express negative views. Nearly as many Nigerians rate Iran unfavorably (41%) as rate it favorably (44%).

In Nigeria and Lebanon, opinions of Iran are divided along religious and sectarian lines. Nigerian Muslims are about twice as likely to offer positive views (62%) as they are to offer negative views of Iran (29%). In contrast, the balance of opinion is unfavorable among Nigerian Christians – half give the Islamic Republic a negative rating and just 29% give it a positive review.

Opinions of Iran are even more negative among Christians in Lebanon; 83% have unfavorable views. Overall views are more divided among Muslims in that country (54% favorable and 46% unfavorable), but there are sharp differences in opinion between Lebanese Sunnis and Shia. More than eight-in-ten (83%) Sunni Muslims in Lebanon have a negative opinion of Iran, a largely Shia nation. In contrast, Lebanese Shia are nearly unanimous in their positive views of Iran; 95% give it a favorable rating.

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Nigeria	44	41	15
<i>Christian</i>	29	50	21
<i>Muslim</i>	62	29	9
Lebanon	39	60	1
<i>Christian</i>	16	83	1
<i>Sunni</i>	16	83	1
<i>Shia</i>	95	5	0

Pew Research Center Q7d.

Views of Iran's Leader

Publics in countries with a large Muslim population express mixed opinions about Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Majorities in Egypt (72%), Jordan (66%), Lebanon (63%) and Turkey (60%) lack confidence in the Iranian president to do the right thing regarding world affairs. In Indonesia, however, many more say they have at least some confidence in Ahmadinejad than say they do not (50% vs. 28%). Views of the Iranian leader are also, on balance, positive in Pakistan – 35% express confidence in him, while 21% do not – but fully 45% in that country do not offer an opinion. And in Nigeria, respondents are evenly split – 35% offer a positive rating and the same number offer a negative rating of Iran's president.

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
Indonesia	50	28	22
Lebanon	36	63	1
<i>Christian</i>	13	86	1
<i>Sunni</i>	11	88	1
<i>Shia</i>	93	7	0
Pakistan	35	21	45
Nigeria	35	35	31
<i>Christian</i>	20	42	38
<i>Muslim</i>	51	25	24
Jordan	32	66	1
Egypt	28	72	1
Turkey	18	60	22

Pew Research Center Q34f.

As is the case with opinions about Iran, views of its leader in Lebanon and Nigeria reflect religious and sectarian divides. In Lebanon, overwhelming majorities of Christians and Sunnis express little or no confidence in Ahmadinejad to do the right thing in world affairs (86% and 88%, respectively); in contrast, nearly all Shia Muslims (93%) say they have confidence in the Iranian president. Among Nigerians, about twice as many Christians lack confidence in Ahmadinejad as express confidence in him (42% vs. 20%). Nigerian Muslims, on the other hand, are about twice as likely to say they have confidence in Iran's leader as they are to say they do not (51% vs. 25%).

Opposition to Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program

Majorities in nearly every country surveyed oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. At least nine-in-ten in Britain (90%), Germany (98%), France (95%) and Spain (94%) share this view. Opposition to Iran's nuclear program is similarly strong in Japan (96%) and the United States (94%).

More than eight-in-ten in Poland (87%), South Korea (87%), Mexico (86%), Argentina (86%), Brazil (85%) and Russia (81%) also oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program. Smaller but substantial majorities in China (65%), Kenya (61%) and Nigeria (58%) express opposition to Iran obtaining nuclear weapons. Nigerian views are divided along religious lines. About three-quarters (74%) of Nigerian Christians oppose a nuclear-armed Iran, while just 17% support it; among Nigerian Muslims, however, more favor than oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program (48% vs. 41%).

Resistance to a nuclear-armed Iran is less pronounced in India. Nearly half (48%) of Indians oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program, while 33% favor it. In 2007, the last time this question was asked in India, about two-thirds (66%) in that country expressed opposition to a nuclear-armed Iran; 21% expressed support. In no other country have opinions of Iran's nuclear weapons program changed so significantly.

Iran Acquiring Nuclear Weapons			
	Favor	Oppose	DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	3	94	3
Germany	1	98	0
France	5	95	0
Spain	3	94	3
Britain	3	90	6
Poland	8	87	5
Russia	7	81	12
Turkey	21	63	17
Egypt	26	66	9
Lebanon	34	64	2
<i>Christian</i>	9	88	2
<i>Sunni</i>	10	87	3
<i>Shia</i>	91	9	0
Jordan	39	53	8
Japan	2	96	2
S. Korea	8	87	5
China	20	65	15
Indonesia	25	60	15
India	33	48	19
Pakistan	58	10	33
Mexico	3	86	10
Argentina	4	86	10
Brazil	5	85	9
Kenya	30	61	9
Nigeria	32	58	10
<i>Christian</i>	17	74	9
<i>Muslim</i>	48	41	11

Pew Research Center Q82.

Publics in almost all of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed are opposed to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons, including at least six-in-ten in Egypt (66%), Lebanon (64%), Turkey (63%) and Indonesia (60%). A narrower majority in Jordan (53%) shares this view. Still,

substantial minorities in these countries say they would favor a nuclear-armed Iran, including nearly four-in-ten (39%) Jordanians.

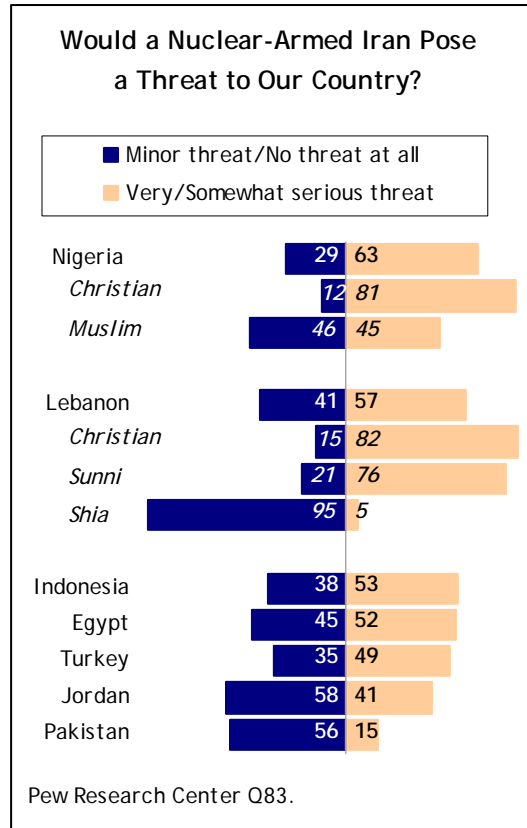
Of the 22 countries surveyed, only in Pakistan is there widespread support for Iran obtaining nuclear weapons. About six-in-ten Pakistanis (58%) favor and just 10% oppose Iran acquiring such weapons. Support for a nuclear-armed Iran is even stronger among Lebanon's Shia population – 91% would favor it – but overwhelming majorities of Christians (88%) and Sunnis (88%) in that country would oppose it.

Does a Nuclear-Armed Iran Pose a Threat?

While there is clear opposition to Iran's nuclear weapons program in many of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, opinions about whether such weapons would pose a direct threat to these countries are more mixed. Concerns are greatest in Lebanon, where 57%, including solid majorities of Christians (82%) and Sunni Muslims (76%), say Iran would pose a serious threat to their country if it acquired nuclear weapons. Lebanon's Shia population offers a much different view, however; almost all (95%) say a nuclear-armed Iran would pose, at worst, a minor threat to their country.

Slim majorities in Indonesia (53%) and Egypt (52%) believe that Iran would pose a serious threat to their countries if it obtained nuclear weapons; about half (49%) of Turks share this concern. In contrast, nearly six-in-ten Jordanians (58%) and about the same percentage in Pakistan (56%) do not see a nuclear-armed Iran as a potential threat.

In Nigeria, where the population is split roughly evenly between Muslims and Christians, opinions about a potential threat from Iran vary along religious lines. Overall, 63% of Nigerians say that Iran would pose a serious threat to their country if it acquired nuclear weapons. There is clear concern among Nigerian Christians – 81% see Iran's nuclear weapons program as a threat to their countries. Muslims are divided – 45% say Iran would pose a serious threat to Nigeria if it obtained nuclear weapons and about the same number (46%) say Iran would not pose much of a threat to their country.



Support for Economic Sanctions

In 19 of 22 countries, majorities of those who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program say they would approve of tougher international economic sanctions on Iran to try to prevent it from developing such weapons. Support for tighter economic sanctions is especially prevalent in the U.S. (85% approve), but an overwhelming percentage of those who are opposed to a nuclear-armed Iran in the Western European countries surveyed also share this view. At least three-quarters in Spain (79%), Germany (77%), Britain (78%) and France (76%) endorse economic sanctions.

Two-thirds of Russians who would not like to see Iran acquire nuclear weapons say they would favor tougher sanctions against the Islamic Republic, as do 72% in Poland. Support for stricter economic sanctions is also widespread in Kenya (65% approve) and Nigeria (78%) among those who oppose Iran's nuclear program. Nigerian Christians are more likely than Muslims in that country to approve of tougher sanctions, but majorities in both groups share this view (83% and 69%, respectively).

In Latin America, majorities of those who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program in the three countries surveyed approve of the use of tougher economic sanctions. About seven-in-ten (71%) Mexicans express that opinion, as do 65% of Brazilians and 57% of Argentines.

Support for tighter economic sanctions against Iran is also evident among those who oppose a nuclear-armed Tehran in most of the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. About seven-in-ten (72%) Egyptians approve of tougher economic sanctions; the same percentage in Lebanon shares this view, including 82% of Christians and 65% of Sunni Muslims (the number of Shia Muslims who were asked this question is too small to analyze because support for Iran's nuclear weapons program among that group is nearly universal). Six-in-ten Indonesians and a slightly higher percentage of Jordanians (66%) who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons are in favor of tougher economic sanctions to try to prevent it from happening.

Turks who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program are divided on the issue of tougher international economic sanctions – 44% favor them as a way to try to stop Iran from developing nuclear weapons, while 40% oppose them. Among the small minority of Pakistanis who oppose

Tougher Economic Sanctions on Iran			
	App-rove %	Dis-app %	DK %
U.S.	85	11	3
Britain	78	18	4
France	76	23	0
Germany	77	21	2
Spain	79	18	3
Poland	72	17	10
Russia	67	22	11
Turkey	44	40	16
Egypt	72	15	13
Jordan	66	28	6
Lebanon	72	21	7
<i>Christian</i>	82	16	2
<i>Sunni</i>	65	20	15
China	58	32	10
India	46	49	5
Indonesia	60	37	4
Japan	66	27	7
Pakistan	19	62	19
S. Korea	76	21	2
Argentina	57	30	13
Brazil	65	31	4
Mexico	71	23	6
Kenya	65	30	5
Nigeria	78	19	3
<i>Christian</i>	83	14	3
<i>Muslim</i>	69	27	4

Asked only of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.
Pew Research Center Q84.

Iran's nuclear weapons program, few support increased economic sanctions on Iran; just 19% of those who oppose a nuclear-armed Iran favor the use of tougher sanctions, while 62% oppose it.

Opinions are somewhat more mixed across the Asian countries surveyed. About three-quarters (76%) of South Koreans who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program would like to see tougher economic sanctions; 66% in Japan say the same. In China, 58% of those who oppose a nuclear-armed Iran approve of increased sanctions; about one-third (32%) disapprove. And Indians are nearly evenly split – 46% favor tougher economic sanctions to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons and just slightly more (49%) oppose it.

Mixed Views of Military Option

While support for military action against Iran is less widespread than support for tougher economic sanctions, majorities or pluralities of those who oppose a nuclear-armed Iran in 16 of 22 countries surveyed are willing to consider using military force to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons. Only in five countries do more among those who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program say that avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means it may develop these weapons, should be the priority.

Americans are among the most supportive of a military option to deal with Iran; 66% of those who oppose a nuclear-armed Iran would consider the use of force. Only in Nigeria is there more support for this view (71%).

Western Europeans who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program express more mixed views regarding what should be the priority in dealing with the Islamic Republic. Close to six-in-ten (59%) in France would consider the use of military force to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, but a sizeable minority (41%) rejects this option.

About half in Germany (51%), Spain (50%) and Britain (48%) would support military efforts against Iran in order to stop its nuclear weapons program, but

	Which Is More Important?		
	Preventing Iran from developing nuclear <u>weapons</u>	Avoiding a military <u>conflict</u>	Neither/ Both/DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	66	24	10
France	59	41	0
Germany	51	39	10
Spain	50	34	16
Britain	48	37	15
Poland	54	25	22
Russia	32	32	36
Turkey	29	37	34
Egypt	55	16	29
Jordan	53	20	26
Lebanon	44	37	19
<i>Christian</i>	49	39	12
<i>Sunni</i>	41	34	26
India	52	39	9
S. Korea	44	37	19
Indonesia	39	23	38
China	35	43	22
Japan	34	55	10
Pakistan	21	34	44
Brazil	54	33	14
Mexico	49	32	20
Argentina	26	42	32
Nigeria	71	19	9
<i>Christian</i>	75	15	10
<i>Muslim</i>	62	29	10
Kenya	64	26	10

Asked only of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

"In your opinion, which is more important - preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action OR avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means they may develop nuclear weapons?" (Pew Research Center Q85)

more than one-third in these countries (39%, 34% and 37%, respectively) say it is more important to avoid a military conflict with Iran, even if it results in a nuclear-armed Tehran.

Majorities of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons in Egypt (55%) and Jordan (53%) and pluralities in Lebanon (44%) and Indonesia (39%) express support for the use of military force in order to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons. In Turkey, however, more say that avoiding a military conflict with Iran should be the priority; nearly four-in-ten (37%) take that position, while 29% would consider the use of military force against Iran.

Of the few Pakistanis who say they do not want to see a nuclear-armed Iran, about a third (34%) say avoiding a military conflict with Iran should be the priority; fewer (21%) say it is more important to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action.

Most Japanese (55%) who oppose Iran's nuclear weapons program say the priority should be to avoid a military conflict; 34% are willing to consider the use of military force. In China, 43% reject taking military action to deal with Iran, while 35% say preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons is more important, even if military action is needed.

India is the only country surveyed where there is greater support for the use of military force than for tougher economic sanctions to try to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons among those who oppose Iran obtaining such weapons. Just over half (52%) of Indians who would not like to see a nuclear-armed Tehran say it is more important to stop it from acquiring nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action; 39% say avoiding a military conflict with Iran is more important.

5. Views of China

Overall views of China have remained largely steady in the past year. Currently, majorities or pluralities in 15 of 21 countries outside of China have a positive view of this rising Asian power. In addition, publics in most nations surveyed see China more as a partner than as an enemy.

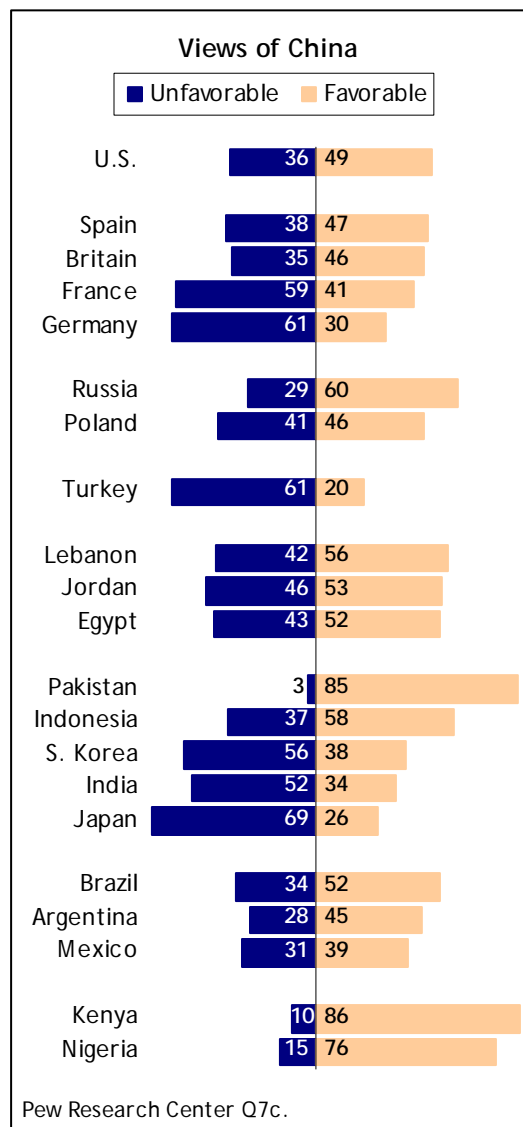
The survey also finds that the Chinese are overwhelmingly positive in their attitudes towards the U.S. Large majorities see an improvement in the relations between the two countries and characterize their interactions as cooperative.

However, as most of Europe and the U.S. still face varying degrees of hardship resulting from the economic downturn, China's accelerated growth continues to generate concerns about its economic power. Publics in most countries also believe that China's military prowess is a bad thing for their country.

Lukewarm Ratings for China in West

After a slight improvement in favorability ratings in 2009, views of China have held steady in most countries surveyed. In both the U.S. and Western Europe, fewer than half view China positively. Majorities in Germany (61%) and France (59%) give China an unfavorable rating.

Elsewhere in Western Europe, China's image has worsened in Britain, making it at par with 2008 levels. Spain is the only Western European country surveyed where views of China have improved steadily since 2008. While only 31% of the respondents evaluated China in a positive light in 2008, this number increased to four-in-ten in 2009 and now stands at nearly half (47%).



China receives high marks from both African countries surveyed; 86% of Kenyans and three-fourths of Nigerians have a favorable opinion. Russians also remain largely positive towards China (60%), as do majorities in Middle Eastern countries.

In Asia, strong majorities view China positively in Pakistan (85%) and Indonesia (58%). Among China's BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) counterparts, Indians remain the most negative in their views of China. Slightly more than one-third (34%) of Indians view China favorably, a significant decline since 2009, when nearly half (46%) said the same.

Few in Japan and South Korea view China in a positive light. Only 38% of South Koreans and slightly more than one-quarter (26%) among the Japanese say that they have a favorable view of China. In fact, among the countries surveyed, Japan is the most likely to view China unfavorably (69%).

China as a Partner

While majorities in the U.S. and Western Europe consider China neither a partner nor an enemy, large majorities among African countries, as well as sizeable numbers in the three Latin American countries polled, view China as a partner.

More than half of the respondents in the U.S. (52%), Spain (53%) and Germany (55%) and roughly seven-in-ten in Britain (71%) and France (70%) see China as neither a partner nor an enemy. Even though only one-quarter of Americans see China as a partner, this reflects a 12-percentage-point increase since 2008, when the question was last asked.

	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	43	52	42	39	50	49
Britain	--	65	65	49	47	52	46
France	--	58	60	47	28	41	41
Germany	--	46	56	34	26	29	30
Spain	--	57	45	39	31	40	47
Poland	--	37	--	39	33	43	46
Russia	71	60	63	60	60	58	60
Turkey	--	40	33	25	24	16	20
Egypt	--	--	63	65	59	52	52
Jordan	--	43	49	46	44	50	53
Lebanon	--	66	--	46	50	53	56
India	--	56	47	46	46	46	34
Indonesia	68	73	62	65	58	59	58
Japan	55	--	27	29	14	26	26
Pakistan	--	79	69	79	76	84	85
S.Korea	66	--	--	52	48	41	38
Argentina	--	--	--	32	34	42	45
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Mexico	--	--	--	43	38	39	39
Kenya	--	--	--	81	--	73	86
Nigeria	--	--	59	75	79	85	76

Pew Research Center Q7c.

	Partner	Enemy	Neither	DK
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	25	17	52	6
Britain	17	8	71	4
France	19	11	70	0
Germany	26	16	55	3
Spain	28	11	53	9
Poland	25	14	55	6
Russia	49	13	33	5
Turkey	19	21	37	24
Egypt	28	15	49	7
Jordan	47	13	35	4
Lebanon	35	10	50	4
India	32	44	13	10
Indonesia	54	11	28	8
Japan	32	20	47	1
Pakistan	84	2	4	11
S. Korea	23	35	38	4
Argentina	42	12	32	14
Brazil	45	11	34	9
Mexico	42	21	21	15
Kenya	84	4	8	4
Nigeria	75	18	3	4

Pew Research Center Q86.

Consistent with their positive views of China, strong majorities in both African countries surveyed are likely to see China as a partner, including 84% in Kenya and 75% in Nigeria. Meanwhile, in Latin America, more than four-in-ten Brazilians (45%), Argentines (42%) and Mexicans (42%) hold this view.

China is also considered a partner in Pakistan (84%) and Indonesia (54%). Other Asian countries, however, are more wary of China. Indians are the most likely among the countries surveyed to consider China an enemy (44%) and only 32% consider the country a partner. In fact, Indians have become more distrustful of China since 2009, when more than four-in-ten (43%) saw the country as a partner. In South Korea as well, more than one-third consider China an enemy (35%), although a roughly similar proportion do not consider China either an enemy or a partner (38%). While only 32% of the respondents in Japan consider China a partner, this reflects a significant increase since 2009, when less than one-quarter (23%) saw China in this positive role.

Among the Middle Eastern countries surveyed, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to consider China a partner (47%).

Views of China's Economic and Military Power

Concerns about China's economic might are high among publics in the U.S. and Europe. In most of these countries, majorities or pluralities consider China's growing economy a bad thing for their countries. Respondents in France are the most likely of all the countries surveyed to be concerned about China's economic prowess (67%). In Britain, the public is divided on this issue, while in Russia, a plurality think China's growing economy is a good thing for their country (49%).

In several developing countries, majorities consider China's growing economic strength a good thing. Notable exceptions are Turkey (60%) and India (56%), where majorities are concerned about China's economic might. Majorities or pluralities in every Middle Eastern, African and Latin American country surveyed see China's growing economy as a good thing for their country. In Asia, Pakistan, Indonesia and Japan are also largely positive

How China's Growing Power Affects Your Country

	Growing economy		Growing military power	
	Good thing %	Bad thing %	Good thing %	Bad thing %
U.S.	40	47	12	79
Britain	44	42	11	74
France	32	67	12	87
Germany	37	58	16	72
Spain	36	48	11	66
Poland	39	46	17	65
Russia	49	30	14	71
Turkey	18	60	8	58
Egypt	54	42	32	55
Jordan	71	24	32	56
Lebanon	54	33	20	59
India	34	56	27	64
Indonesia	61	28	41	39
Japan	61	29	4	88
Pakistan	79	5	70	7
S. Korea	45	49	7	86
Argentina	52	20	15	43
Brazil	62	21	34	40
Mexico	41	34	21	46
Kenya	90	6	66	25
Nigeria	90	5	64	20

Pew Research Center Q54 & Q55.

about China's growth, while opinions are divided in South Korea.

Concern about China's growing economy has declined in seven of 21 countries surveyed. In Mexico, nearly half evaluated Chinese economic might as a bad thing for their country in 2008, compared with roughly one-third (34%) now. A similar drop is seen in Jordan, with somewhat smaller declines in Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Argentina and Russia.

	2008	2010	Change
% Bad	%	%	
Mexico	48	34	-14
Jordan	37	24	-13
Japan	37	29	-8
U.S.	53	47	-6
S. Korea	54	49	-5
Argentina	25	20	-5
Russia	34	30	-4

Pew Research Center Q54.

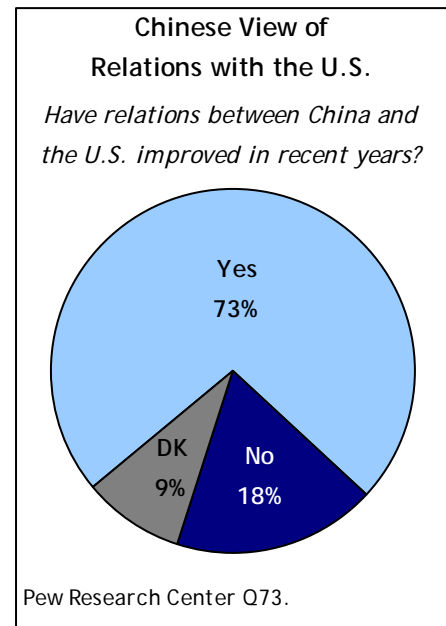
In some countries, however, there is now greater concern about China's economic power. For example, a majority of Indians (56%) now say that China's growing economy is a bad thing for their country and just 34% say it is a good thing. In 2008, opinions were nearly evenly split; 45% of Indians were concerned about China's economic growth and 42% were not.

With few exceptions, the publics in this survey worry about China's growing military might. Consistent with their overall views of China, Japan and South Korea remain among the most likely to evaluate China's growing military might as a bad thing for their countries (88% and 86% respectively). The French are also similarly concerned (87%). In India, a nation that fought a brief war with China in the early 1960s, concern about China's military strength stands at more than six-in-ten (64%).

Large majorities in Europe and the U.S. have a negative view about China's growing military prowess. Yet, publics in a few countries surveyed widely consider China's military growth a good thing for their countries. Pakistanis, who have benefited from the acquisition of Chinese arms and military technology in the past, are among the most positive: 70% consider China's growing military might a good thing. Opinions about China's military strength are also positive in the African countries surveyed. More than six-in-ten among both Kenyans (66%) and Nigerians (64%) think that China's growing military strength is a good thing for their country.

Chinese Say Relations With U.S. Are Good

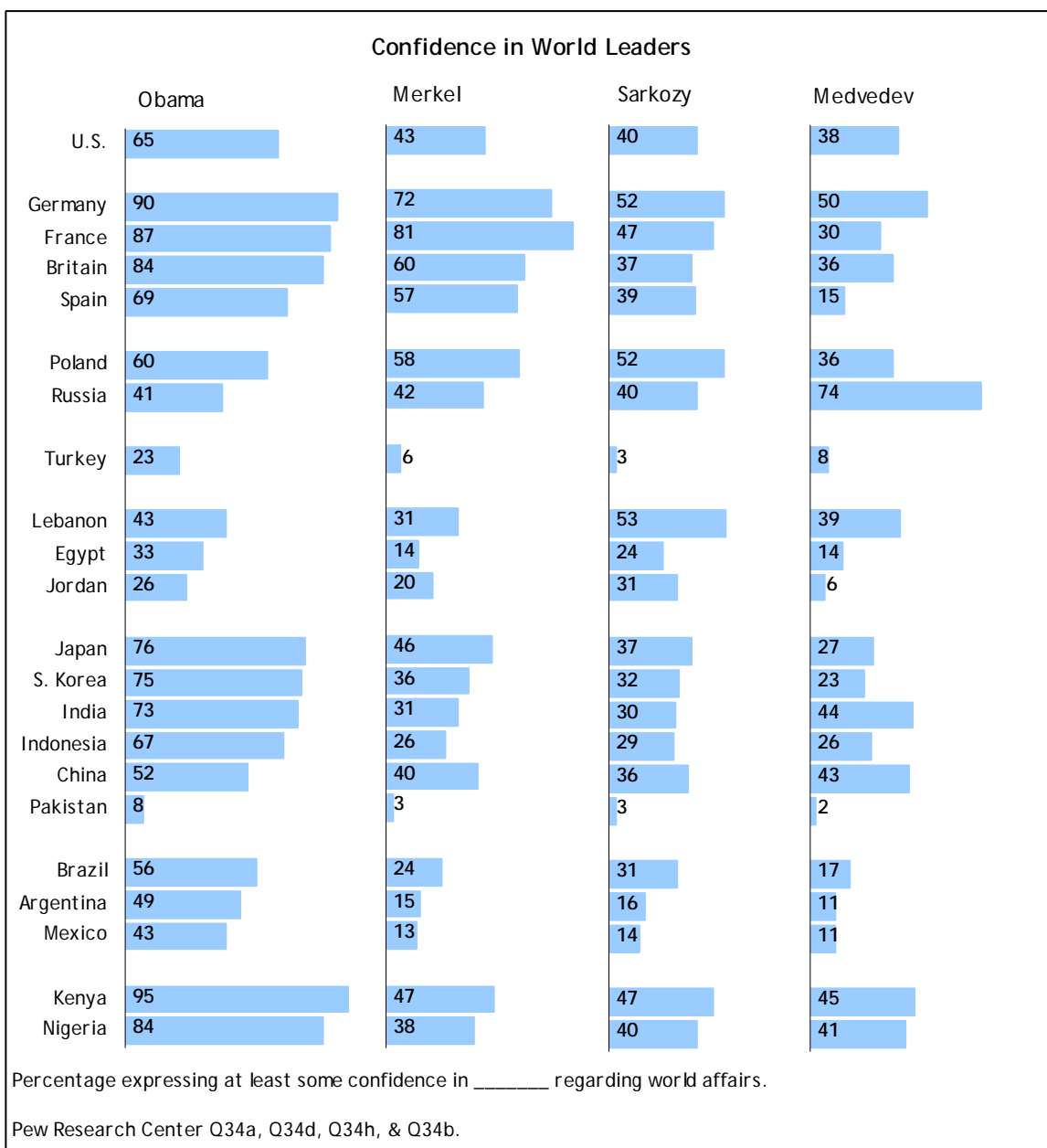
Chinese views of the U.S. are largely positive. Chinese respondents widely believe that relations between the two countries have improved. Chinese respondents are also likely to see the relationship between their country and the U.S. as one of cooperation.



More than seven-in-ten (73%) Chinese say that relations with the U.S. have improved in recent years, while only 18% think that relations have not improved. A majority of Chinese also have a positive view of the U.S. (58%). By contrast, fewer than half of Americans have a positive view of China (49%). Further, a wide majority of Chinese (68%) considers the relationship between the two countries as one of cooperation, while only 8% evaluate it as one of hostility.

6. Opinions About European Leaders and Nations

Publics worldwide continue to have more confidence in U.S. President Barack Obama's ability to handle world affairs than in the abilities of key European leaders. Even German Chancellor Angela Merkel, whose leadership skills are well-regarded by publics throughout much of Western Europe, does not match Obama's popularity. In contrast to Merkel, French President Nicolas Sarkozy and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev receive lower ratings among European Union member states. In other parts of the world the three European leaders garner even less support, in part because large portions of the publics surveyed venture no opinion about them. Notably, Merkel and Sarkozy, leaders of two major members of the EU, are held in particularly low regard by Turks, who are engaged in a prolonged effort to join the EU.



Confidence in Merkel

Majorities in all five EU countries included in the survey have confidence in German Chancellor Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Outside of the European Union, confidence in Merkel is less common, and many are unfamiliar with the German leader.

Confidence in Merkel is most widespread in France, where she is even more popular than she is at home and more popular than French President Sarkozy. About eight-in-ten French (81%) have confidence in the chancellor to do the right thing in international affairs. A large majority (72%) in Merkel's home country hold the same view. In Britain, 60% express confidence in Merkel, up from roughly half (51%) the previous year. Similarly, 57% in Spain voice positive opinions about Merkel's leadership on foreign affairs, a modest improvement since 2009 (49%). More striking is the improvement in Polish views of Merkel; 58% voice a favorable view this year, compared with 39% last year.

Pluralities in Japan (46%), the U.S. (43%) and China (40%) have confidence in the German leader, although in all three nations many do not offer an opinion.

Negative views of Merkel are far more common in the Middle East. Seven-in-ten in Egypt have little or no confidence in the chancellor to do the right thing in world affairs. Roughly six-in-ten hold the same negative views in Jordan (64%) and Lebanon (61%).

Turks also remain unconvinced of Merkel's foreign policy leadership skills. As in past surveys, a large majority in Turkey (69%) currently have little or no confidence in the chancellor's international decisions, while only a few say the opposite (6%). Many Turks (25%) do not offer an opinion of the German leader.

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	43	22	35
France	81	19	0
Germany	72	27	0
Britain	60	21	20
Spain	57	32	11
Poland	58	30	12
Russia	42	22	35
Turkey	6	69	25
Lebanon	31	61	8
Jordan	20	64	16
Egypt	14	70	16
Japan	46	23	31
China	40	32	28
S. Korea	36	28	37
India	31	23	46
Indonesia	26	35	39
Pakistan	3	32	65
Brazil	24	43	33
Argentina	15	23	62
Mexico	13	35	53
Kenya	47	32	21
Nigeria	38	30	33

Pew Research Center Q34d.

	2009	2010	09-10 Change
% Confident	%	%	
Poland	39	58	+19
Britain	51	60	+9
Spain	49	57	+8
France	77	81	+4
Russia	40	42	+2
Germany	75	72	-3

Pew Research Center Q34d.

Elsewhere around the world, many offer no opinion about Merkel. Roughly four-in-ten or more in Indonesia (39%), India (46%), Mexico (53%), Argentina (62%) and Pakistan (65%) said they could not assess her ability to handle world affairs.

Confidence in Sarkozy

Publics in European Union countries express far less confidence in French President Sarkozy than in German Chancellor Merkel. Germany and Poland are the only European Union countries surveyed in which a majority – albeit a slim one – expresses confidence in Sarkozy to do the right thing in world affairs; 52% in both nations have a positive view of him.

In France, fewer people have confidence (47%) in their president than do not (53%). Just one year earlier, positive views of Sarkozy (53%) outranked negative ones (47%). Favorable views of the French president are even less common in Britain (37%) and Spain (39%).

Four-in-ten in Russia and the U.S. have confidence in Sarkozy's global leadership, and many in both countries do not offer an opinion.

A majority in only one of the three Middle Eastern publics surveyed has faith in Sarkozy's foreign policy leadership skills. More than half of Lebanese (53%) trust the French president to do the right thing in world affairs. In contrast, seven-in-ten in Egypt (70%) and 63% in Jordan have little or no confidence in the French leader.

As in past surveys in Turkey, 71% currently have little or no confidence in Sarkozy's handling of foreign affairs, while only a few (3%) have a positive view. Many Turks (26%) do not offer an opinion. Even larger proportions in Pakistan (65%), Mexico (49%), Argentina (48%), India (47%), and Indonesia (36%) express no view of the French president.

	A lot/Some %	Not much/None %	DK %
U.S.	40	32	28
Germany	52	44	4
France	47	53	0
Spain	39	54	6
Britain	37	48	14
Poland	52	33	14
Russia	40	28	33
Turkey	3	71	26
Lebanon	53	46	2
Jordan	31	63	5
Egypt	24	70	6
Japan	37	42	21
China	36	36	28
S. Korea	32	36	32
India	30	23	47
Indonesia	29	35	36
Pakistan	3	31	65
Brazil	31	44	25
Argentina	16	36	48
Mexico	14	36	49
Kenya	47	31	21
Nigeria	40	27	33

Pew Research Center Q34h.

Views of Medvedev

Confidence in Russian President Medvedev to do the right thing in world affairs is limited, although the assessment is more positive than last year.

Positive views of Medvedev have become more common in all five EU member states surveyed. In Poland, confidence in the Russian president has more than doubled in the last year, rising from 17% to 36%. Germans give Medvedev his highest marks among the EU nations polled – half now express confidence in him, up 18 percentage points from 2009. Significant increases have also taken place in France (+13 percentage points), Britain (+9 points) and Spain (+6 points).

In Turkey, negative assessments of Medvedev continue to prevail; 69% say they lack confidence in Medvedev, up slightly from 2009 (64%). Many Turks say they are unfamiliar with the Russian leader.

Similarly, negative views of President Medvedev are widespread among the Middle Eastern publics surveyed. A large majority in Jordan (82%) have no confidence in the Russian leader's ability to handle world affairs, an increase from the previous year (73%). Similarly, 73% of Egyptians are critical of Medvedev, while in Lebanon 55% hold the same negative view.

In only five countries outside of Russia are ratings of Medvedev more positive than negative. Pluralities in Kenya (45%), India (44%), China (43%), Nigeria (41%) and the U.S. (38%) express confidence in his ability to handle foreign policy. American opinions of Medvedev have grown more positive since last year, when 30% expressed confidence in him. Many in Argentina (62%), Pakistan (59%), Mexico (52%), India (39%) and Indonesia (35%) offer no opinion of the Russian leader.

Overwhelmingly, Medvedev remains popular at home – a large majority of Russians (74%) have confidence in their president. Similarly, roughly three-quarters (77%) of Russians

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	38	35	26
Germany	50	47	3
Britain	36	44	20
France	30	69	1
Spain	15	64	21
Russia	74	19	7
Poland	36	52	12
Turkey	8	69	23
Lebanon	39	55	6
Egypt	14	73	13
Jordan	6	82	12
India	44	17	39
China	43	33	24
Japan	27	51	22
Indonesia	26	38	35
S. Korea	23	44	33
Pakistan	2	40	59
Brazil	17	51	31
Mexico	11	36	52
Argentina	11	27	62
Kenya	45	34	21
Nigeria	41	27	32

Pew Research Center Q34b.

	2009 %	2010 %	Change
Poland	17	36	+19
Germany	32	50	+18
France	17	30	+13
Britain	27	36	+9
Spain	9	15	+6

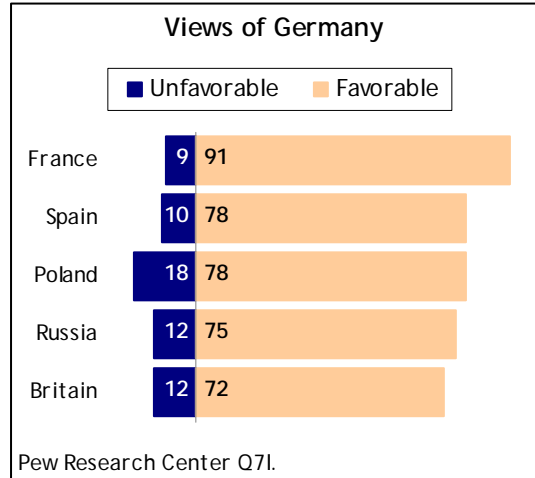
Pew Research Center Q34b.

back Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. In 2009, large majorities also expressed confidence in Medvedev (76%) and Putin (81%).

Opinions of Germany

Amidst the recent chaos of the Greek debt crisis and negative German reaction to bail-outs of other European countries, European and Russian public views of Germany remain resolutely favorable.

Nine-in-ten among the French (91%) have a favorable view of Germany. More than seven-in-ten in Spain (78%), Poland (78%), Russia (75%) and Britain (72%) also offer a positive opinion of Germany.



European attitudes toward Germany were similarly complimentary in recent years. In 2007, large majorities in France (90%), Russia (77%), Spain (76%) and Britain (74%) held favorable views of Germany. Polish views of Germany are substantially more favorable now (78%) than in 2007 (67%).

Opinions of Russia

Overall, majorities or pluralities in 9 of 21 countries outside of Russia hold a favorable view of Russia. There have been some significant improvements in Russia's image since last year, especially among EU member states and in the U.S. About half in France (51%) and Germany (50%) now express a favorable opinion of Russia, an increase of eight percentage points in both nations. An even larger rise has occurred in Poland, where 45% have a positive view, compared with just 33% in 2009. Favorable views have also become more common in the U.S. (+6 percentage points) and Spain (+4 points).

	2007	2009	2010	09-10 Change
	%	%	%	
U.S.	44	43	49	+6
France	35	43	51	+8
Germany	34	42	50	+8
Spain	35	36	40	+4
Britain	47	45	46	+1
Poland	34	33	45	+12
Turkey	17	13	16	+3
Lebanon	48	57	55	-2
Jordan	48	42	37	-5
Egypt	46	48	40	-8
Japan	22	23	30	+7
Indonesia	36	32	38	+6
China	54	46	49	+3
Pakistan	18	10	11	+1
India	58	50	51	+1
S. Korea	54	50	40	-10
Argentina	19	23	24	+1
Brazil	--	--	38	--
Mexico	38	29	25	-4
Kenya	57	35	47	+12
Nigeria	--	--	53	--

Pew Research Center Q7e.

In contrast to trends in some parts of Europe and the U.S., Turkish views of Russia remain negative. As in previous years, more than six-in-ten (65%) Turks currently express an unfavorable view of Russia.

Two of the three publics surveyed in the Middle East also offer critical views of Russia. Majorities in Jordan (58%) and Egypt (58%) currently voice a negative assessment of Russia. Just one year earlier, Egyptian attitudes were nearly evenly divided. In contrast, 55% of Lebanese express positive views of Russia.

Negative views of Russia tend to predominate in Asia. A majority of Japanese (60%) express unfavorable views of Russia, although that figure is down from 68% in 2009. In Indonesia, 44% voice negative opinions of Russia. Similarly, 45% of South Koreans are critical of Russia, up from 35% the previous year. In contrast, half of Indians (51%) and a plurality of Chinese (49%) hold a positive opinion of Russia.

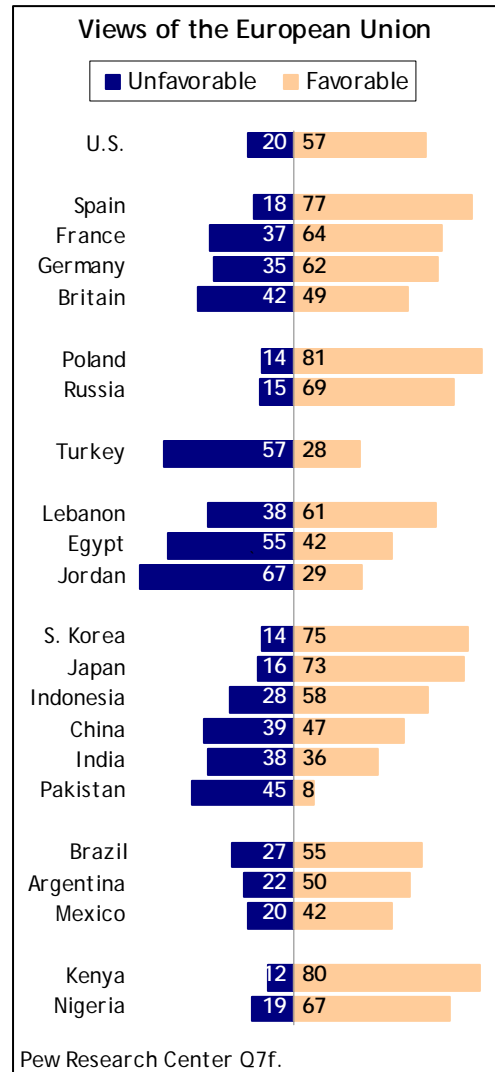
In Africa, favorable views of Russia outnumber negative ones. A majority of Nigerians (53%) hold a positive opinion of Russia. Similarly, in Kenya 47% express a positive view, up from 35% the previous year.

Views of the European Union

Views of the European Union have changed little in the last year, at least among the EU member states surveyed. Elsewhere, the EU's popularity has also remained steady or grown. Majorities or pluralities in 17 of the 22 countries surveyed have a favorable view of the EU. However, majorities in Jordan (67%), Turkey (57%) and Egypt (55%) express a negative view of the EU.

Support for the Brussels-based institution is widespread among the five EU member countries included in the survey. Overwhelming majorities in Poland (81%) and Spain (77%) express favorable opinions of the EU. More than six-in-ten hold the same view in France (64%) and Germany (62%). Given past trends, it is not surprising that British enthusiasm for the EU is more muted; only 49% voice a positive opinion. British favorability ratings of the EU have hovered around 50% since 2004.

A large majority of Russians (69%) hold favorable views of the EU. In Asia, enthusiasm for the EU is widespread and has improved since last year. Majorities in South Korea (75%), Japan (73%) and



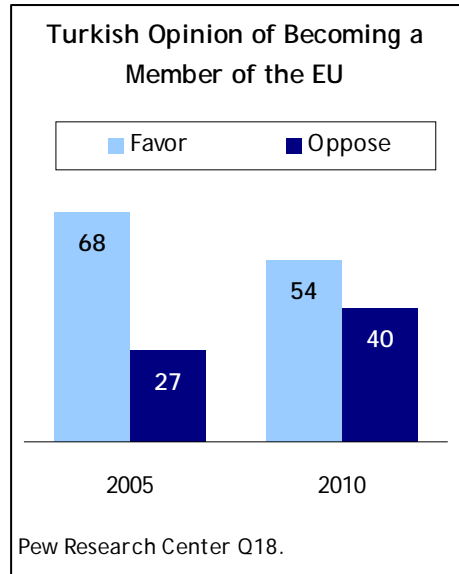
Indonesia (58%), and a plurality in China (47%) express a favorable attitude toward the EU. The EU is more popular now than in 2009 in Japan and China. In contrast, pluralities in Pakistan (45%) and India (38%) hold unfavorable views of the EU, though many do not offer an opinion of this European institution in either country.

Strong majorities in Kenya (80%) and Nigeria (67%) see the EU in a positive light. Moreover, positive views of the EU are far more common now in Kenya than last year (+18 percentage points).

Turkey and the European Union

Turkey has long hoped to join the EU, but Turkish public sentiment toward the Brussels-based institution remains decidedly unenthusiastic. Currently, only 28% of Turks hold a positive view of the EU, a slight improvement from 2009 (22%) but still down substantially from 2004 (58% favorable).

Moreover, while a majority (54%) of Turks are still in favor of Turkey becoming an EU member, this is substantially fewer than in 2005 (68%). The intensity of Turkish interest in joining the EU has also dropped substantially. Far fewer Turks now *strongly* favor (16%) their country's accession to the EU than in 2005 (31% *strongly* favor).



Views of NATO

NATO is viewed positively by majorities in the U.S., Poland, and Western European member states. However, NATO is much less popular among Germans than in the past.

Enthusiasm for NATO is most widespread in Poland – the newest member of the Alliance polled; 77% express a favorable view of this security organization.

NATO also remains popular elsewhere in Europe, as well as in the U.S. Majorities in France (68%), Britain (60%), and Spain (53%) hold positive views of the body. A majority in Germany (57%) also offers favorable opinions of NATO, although this represents a substantial decrease in positive views from fall 2009 (73%).

	2007	Fall 2009	2010	Change 09-10
	%	%	%	
U.S.	--	53	54	+1
France	--	71	68	-3
Britain	--	63	60	-3
Germany	--	73	57	-16
Spain	--	56	53	-3
Poland	72	75	77	+2
Russia	30	24	40	+16

Pew Research Center Q7m.

Germans who support removing troops from Afghanistan are less likely to hold a favorable view of NATO (45%) than those who want to keep troops there (76%). Consistent with past surveys, more than twice as many Americans favor NATO (54%) as view it negatively (21%).

Opinions of NATO are improving in Russia – the only non-member state where this question was asked. Currently, Russian views of this Western security organization are evenly split; 40% express a favorable opinion while 40% view NATO unfavorably. In the fall of 2009, only 24% of Russians held a positive view of NATO while 58% voiced a negative one.

Afghanistan and Views of NATO			
	Ratings of NATO		
	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
U.S.			
Keep	60	23	17=100
Remove	50	21	29=100
Britain			
Keep	66	14	20=100
Remove	54	22	25=101
France			
Keep	74	24	1=99
Remove	61	37	3=101
Germany			
Keep	76	17	7=100
Remove	45	46	9=100
Spain			
Keep	64	23	14=101
Remove	47	34	19=100
Poland			
Keep	90	4	6=100
Remove	70	15	16=101
<p>"Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?" (Pew Research Center Q49)</p>			

7. Attitudes Toward Extremism Among Muslim Publics

As in other recent Pew Global Attitudes surveys, this year's survey finds only limited support for terrorism among Muslim publics. There is no country in which a majority of Muslims endorse suicide bombing, voice confidence in Osama bin Laden, or express a favorable view of al Qaeda.

Still, a significant number of Muslims in some countries do embrace these positions. This is particularly true in Nigeria, where nearly half express confidence in bin Laden and offer a positive opinion of al Qaeda, and about a third say suicide attacks are at least sometimes justifiable. Support for suicide bombing is even higher in Lebanon, although virtually no Lebanese Muslims express a positive view of bin Laden or the organization he leads. Meanwhile, in Turkey across all three measures there is almost no support for extremism.

Overall, support for suicide bombing is much lower now among Muslim publics than it was in the middle of the last decade, although there have been slight increases this year in Jordan and Egypt. And, as in previous years, publics in countries with largely Muslim populations continue to be concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism, both in their countries and around the world.

Limited Support for Suicide Bombing

Among the nations surveyed, support for suicide attacks is most common in Lebanon and Nigeria. Roughly four-in-ten Lebanese Muslims (39%) say that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets can often or sometimes be justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. This sentiment is especially pervasive among the country's Shia population, 46% of whom hold this view, compared with 33% of Sunnis. Nonetheless, support for these

	Suicide attacks oft/sometimes <u>justified</u> %	Confidence in <u>bin Laden</u> %	Favorable view of <u>al Qaeda</u> %
Lebanon	39	0	3
Nigeria	34	48	49
Egypt	20	19	20
Jordan	21	14	34
Indonesia	15	25	23
Pakistan	8	18	--
Turkey	5	3	4

Based on Muslim respondents.
Pew Research Center Q7p, Q34e, & Q96.

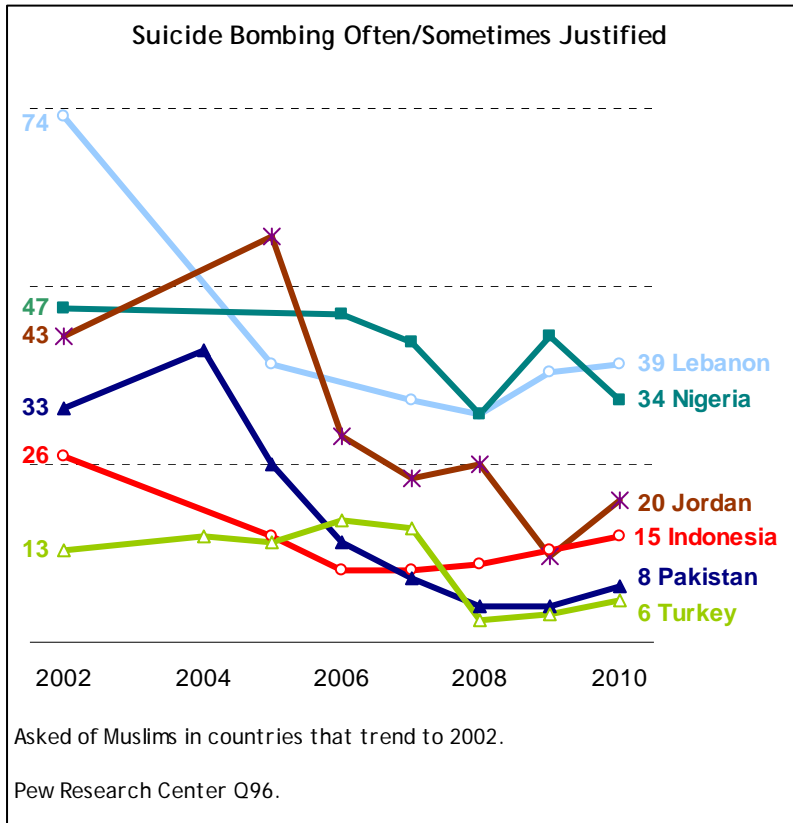
	<i>Suicide bombings can be justified...</i>					NET <u>Often/Some</u> %
	Some-		Rarely	Never	DK	
	<u>Often</u> %	<u>times</u> %				
Lebanon	15	24	20	40	1	39
<i>Sunni</i>	9	24	22	45	0	33
<i>Shia</i>	22	24	19	35	0	46
Nigeria	10	24	17	44	5	34
Egypt	8	12	34	46	0	20
Jordan	8	12	25	54	1	20
Indonesia	4	11	13	69	2	15
Pakistan	4	4	5	80	7	8
Turkey	2	4	4	77	14	6

Asked of Muslims only.
Pew Research Center Q96.

types of attacks is considerably lower in Lebanon than it was in 2002, when 74% of Muslims said they were often or sometimes justifiable.

About one-third (34%) of Nigerian Muslims believe this kind of violence can be justified. While this is a relatively high number, it nonetheless represents a decline from last year, when 43% held this view.

One-in-five Egyptian and Jordanian Muslims endorse attacks on civilian targets, and in both countries support is up slightly, rising by eight percentage points in Jordan and five points in Egypt. Still, Jordanian Muslims are much less likely to support attacks on civilians today than five years ago, when 57% held this position.



Support for suicide bombing is relatively low in Indonesia, as well as in Pakistan and Turkey, where fewer than one-in-ten say it can be justified. Indeed, in these three nations more than two-thirds say this type of violence can never be justified in the defense of Islam. In Indonesia and Turkey, support has been consistently low over time, however in Pakistan, as recently as 2004, 41% of Muslims thought that violence against civilian targets could be justified.

Declining Support for bin Laden

As with suicide bombing, support for Osama bin Laden had declined in recent years, and on balance, it is down again this year. Looking at the seven Muslim publics surveyed, the percentage who have confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs has decreased since 2009 in four nations, while remaining about the same in three.

By a wide margin, Nigerian Muslims express the most positive views of bin Laden, with nearly half (48%) saying they have confidence in the al Qaeda leader, although this is

nonetheless a drop of six percentage points from last year's survey. Among Indonesian Muslims 25% express confidence, unchanged from last year, although this is considerably lower than in 2003, when 59% held this view.

Support for bin Laden has also declined over time in Pakistan, where many believe the

terrorist leader is hiding. Only 18% of Pakistani Muslims currently voice confidence in him, unchanged from last year, but down sharply from 52% in 2005. Just 19% of Egyptian Muslims currently express a positive view, down slightly from 23% last year.

The largest decline over the past year has taken place in Jordan, where confidence in bin Laden has slipped from 28% to 14%. In 2005, at the height of bin Laden's popularity in Jordan, 61% said they had confidence in him. Only 3% of Turkish Muslims and less than 1% of Lebanese Muslims voice confidence in bin Laden.

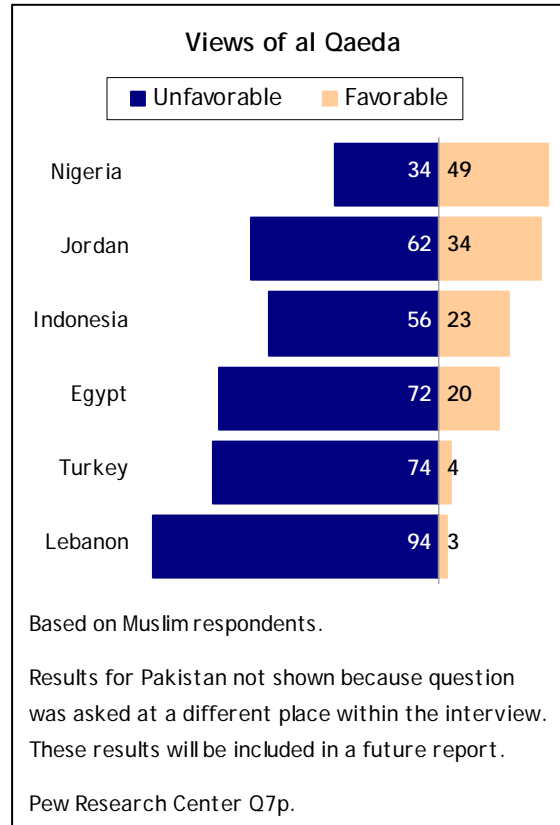
Al Qaeda Generally Unpopular

When it comes to the organization that bin Laden heads, Nigerians again stand apart from the other Muslim publics surveyed – roughly half (49%) of Nigerian Muslims have a favorable opinion of al Qaeda, while 34% have an unfavorable opinion.

Elsewhere, most Muslims express a negative view of the organization, although significant minorities do have a positive opinion in Jordan (34%), Indonesia (23%) and Egypt (20%). Favorable ratings for al Qaeda are rare in Turkey (4%) and Lebanon (3%). In fact, nearly all Lebanese Muslims (94%) reject al Qaeda, including 95% of Shia and 93% of Sunnis.

	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Percentage point change	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	03-10	09-10
Nigeria	45	--	61	52	58	54	48	+3	-6
Indonesia	59	36	35	41	37	25	25	-34	0
Egypt	--	--	27	18	19	23	19	--	-4
Pakistan	46	52	38	38	34	18	18	-28	0
Jordan	56	61	24	20	19	28	14	-42	-14
Turkey	15	6	4	5	3	2	3	-12	+1
Lebanon	19	4	--	2	2	4	0	-19	-4

Based on Muslim respondents.
Pew Research Center Q34e.



Widespread Concerns about Extremism

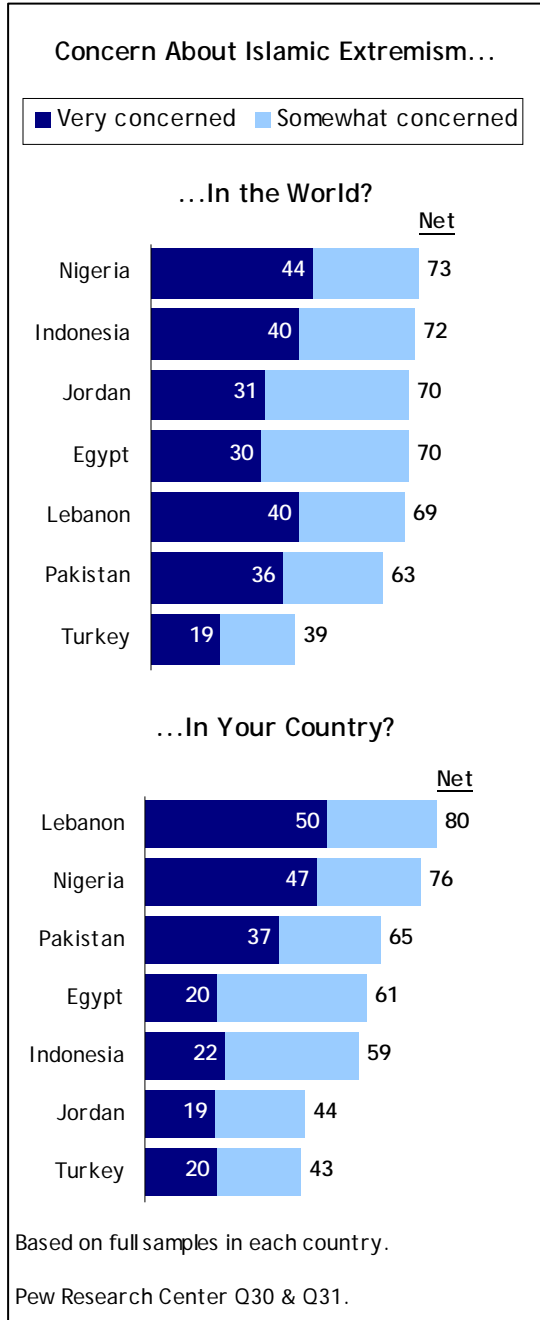
Islamic extremism continues to be a serious concern in nations with substantial Muslim populations. In the seven nations surveyed where roughly half or more of the population is Muslim, large majorities in six say they are very or somewhat concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism around the world. The only outlier is Turkey, where 39% are concerned.

Many are also worried about the rise of Islamic extremism within the survey countries themselves. Eight-in-ten are very or somewhat concerned in Lebanon, including 90% of Christians, 82% of Shia and 67% of Sunnis.

Roughly three-in-four Nigerians (76%) are concerned about Islamic extremism in their country, including 83% of Muslims and 68% of Christians.

Nearly two-thirds of Pakistanis (65%) also express this view, although fears have actually declined since last year, when 79% said they were concerned.

Slightly smaller majorities express concern about the rise of Islamic extremism in Egypt (61%) and Indonesia (59%), as do more than four-in-ten in Jordan (44%) and Turkey (43%).



8. Environmental Issues

The environment is a major issue in every nation surveyed, with at least half in all countries considering global climate change a serious or *very* serious problem. But the intensity of that concern varies widely, and divides along ideological lines in the U.S. and across the Atlantic. A majority of respondents in most countries feel that protecting the environment should be made a priority, even if doing so results in job loss or less economic growth. But that support has eroded somewhat over the last three years during the global recession. International publics are more ambivalent about *individual* sacrifice to protect the environment. In less than a third of the countries do majorities agree that people should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change.

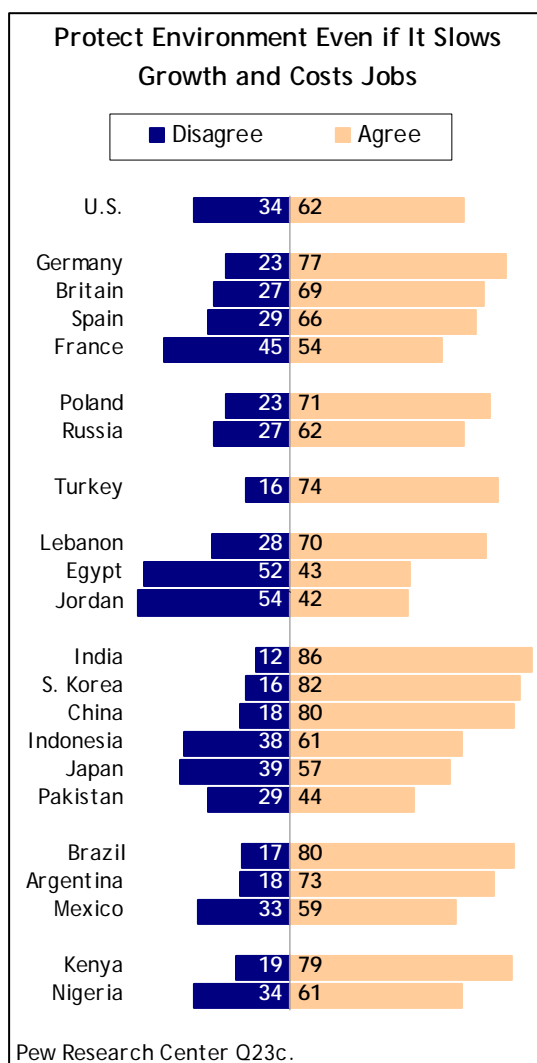
Prioritizing the Environment

In 19 of 22 nations, majorities believe that protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it results in slower economic growth and loss of jobs.

Indians are the most likely to support protecting the environment despite the potential cost; 86% hold that view. The Chinese are also among the most likely to agree (80%) that protecting nature should be given priority. Similarly, about eight-in-ten people in South Korea, Brazil and Kenya concur that protecting the environment trumps economic expansion and employment.

Some 62% of U.S. respondents feel that efforts to protect the environment should be made, even if doing so slows growth and leads to the disappearance of some jobs.

Of those nations surveyed, Jordan (42%), Egypt (43%) and Pakistan (44%) are the least likely to agree that the environment should be protected, despite the potential cost.



Concern About Climate Change

In most countries – again 19 of the 22 surveyed – at least three-quarters of the population perceive global climate change as a serious or *very* serious problem. But publics differ in just how much they are worried.

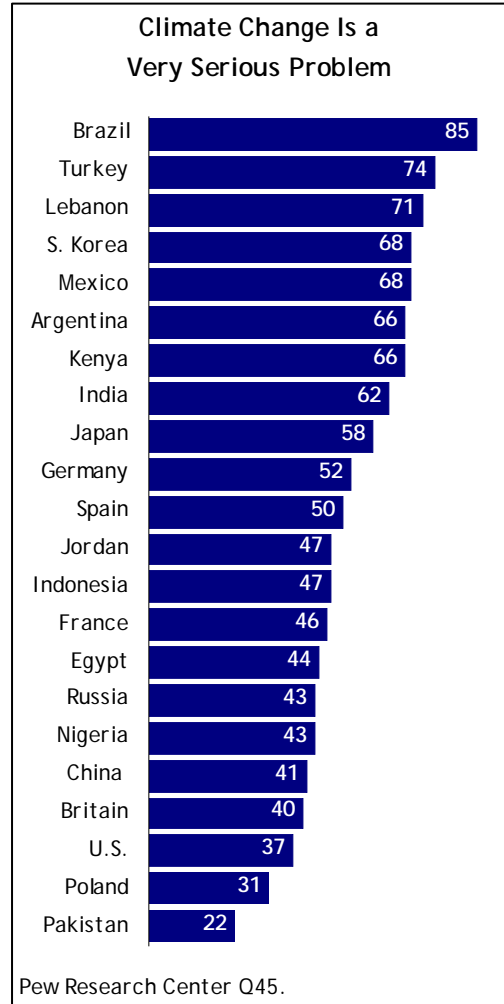
Brazilians show the greatest intensity of concern about global warming by far, with 85% reporting that climate change is *very* serious. Anxiety regarding climate change is also high in Turkey, where 74% of the population is *very* worried, as are large portions of the population in Lebanon (71%), South Korea (68%) and Mexico (68%).

The U.S. and China, the world's two greatest emitters of carbon dioxide, are relatively less troubled by global warming, with only 37% of Americans and 41% of Chinese saying it is a *very* serious challenge. The lowest intensity of concern is in Pakistan (22%) and Poland (31%).

An Ideological Divide

Intensity of views about climate change divide along partisan lines in the U.S. Over half of Democrats (56%) say it is a *very* serious problem. And nearly a third of independents (32%) agree. But only 18% of Republicans are this concerned. More than one-in-four Republicans (28%) think climate change is not a problem at all, while only 3% of Democrats hold this view.

In Western Europe, as in the U.S., people who identify themselves as being on the political left are more likely than those on the right to be *very* concerned about climate change, with left-wing Germans the most concerned. The greatest



	% Climate change very serious problem				
	Total %	Left %	Center %	Right %	Left-Right Diff
U.S.	37	53	41	23	+30
Britain	40	51	38	37	+14
France	46	59	47	37	+22
Germany	52	60	53	45	+15
Spain	50	55	48	48	+7

U.S. respondents were asked if they consider themselves conservative, moderate or liberal. In Europe, they were asked to place themselves on a left-right spectrum.

Pew Research Center Q45.

ideological rift is in the U.S., where a 30-percentage-point gap exists between conservatives and liberals. Conservative Europeans are far more concerned about climate change than are conservative Americans.

Worries Diverging

The overall high level of concern about this issue around the world is consistent with previous Pew Global Attitudes research. In 2009, when asked about global warming, majorities in all 25 nations included in that survey rated this issue a serious concern.⁶

Nonetheless, the intensity of sentiment has declined notably in several countries over the last few years, especially in relatively wealthy nations such as Japan, where 78% were *very* worried in 2007, compared with 58% now. Similarly, 70% said they were *very* concerned in Spain three years ago, while just 50% feel this way today.

On the other hand, concerns have grown in several developing nations over the last few years. This is especially true in Lebanon, where 41% were *very* worried in 2007, compared with 71% in 2010.

Pay Higher Prices

Despite the general consensus that the environment should be protected, even to the detriment of economic growth, publics are divided about whether individuals should pay higher prices specifically to address climate change. In only seven of the 22 countries surveyed do majorities think consumers should pay more to slow atmospheric warming.

Even though the Chinese are less likely than most other publics to consider global warming a very serious problem, they are by far the most willing (91%) to see prices rise to cope with this challenge. Indians (73%) and South Koreans (71%) agree. In comparison, Jordanians (21%), Pakistanis (20%) and Egyptians (20%) are the least willing pay more.

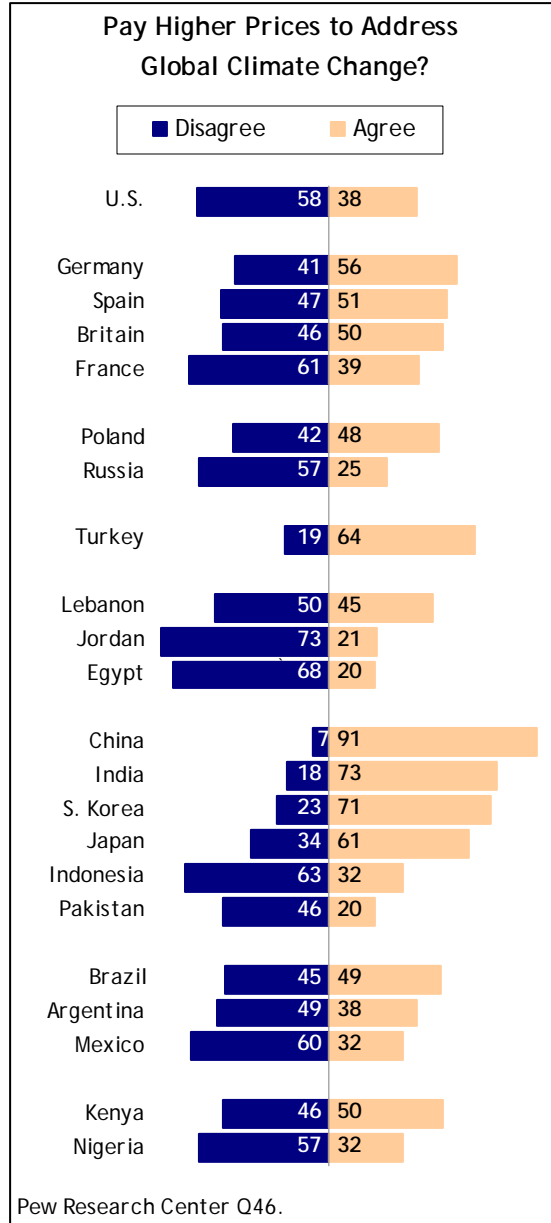
<i>% Very serious</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	47	42	44	37
Germany	60	61	60	52
Spain	70	67	61	50
France	68	72	68	46
Britain	45	56	50	40
Russia	40	49	44	43
Poland	40	51	36	31
Turkey	70	82	65	74
Lebanon	41	43	53	71
Jordan	32	41	54	47
Egypt	32	38	54	44
S. Korea	75	68	68	68
India	57	66	67	62
Japan	78	73	65	58
Indonesia	43	46	46	47
China	42	24	30	41
Pakistan	41	48	50	22
Brazil	--	--	--	85
Mexico	57	70	65	68
Argentina	69	70	69	66
Kenya	--	--	48	66
Nigeria	--	45	57	43

Prior to 2010, the question asked about "global warming" instead of "climate change."
Pew Research Center Q45.

⁶ From 2007 to 2009 the Global Attitudes survey asked about "global warming." In 2010 it asked about "climate change."

Among Americans, the majority (58%) do not believe that people should be willing to pay more of the bill to cope with climate change. Only 38% of Americans are willing to ante up more. In this sentiment, people in the U.S. are out of step with the world. In most of the countries surveyed people are more likely than Americans to be willing to pay for efforts to slow global warming.

However, willingness to pay more to deal with climate change fell in Pakistan (16 percentage points), France (12 points), and Nigeria (10 points) between 2009 and 2010.



9. Other Findings

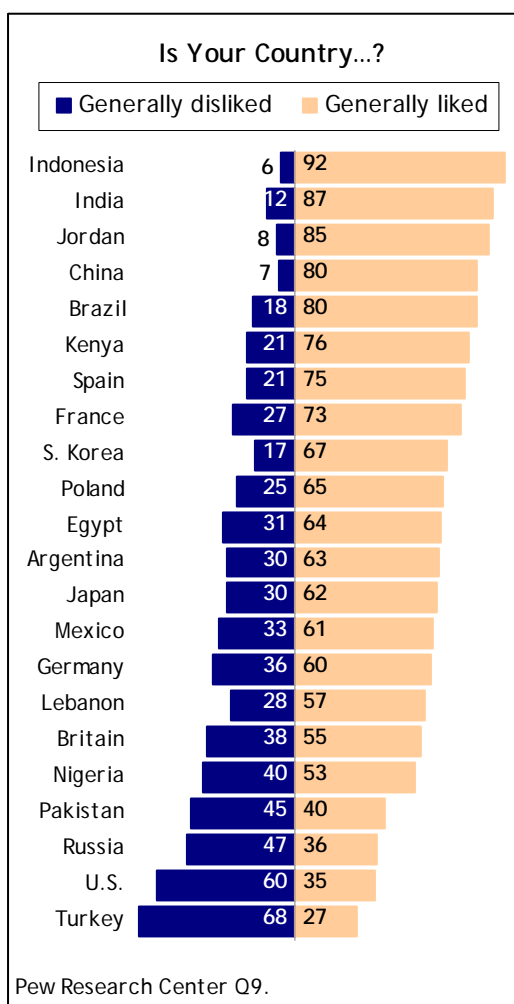
In addition to the topics discussed above, the survey included questions about a variety of other issues, including how people think others around the world perceive their nation; which countries are considered the top providers of international aid and disaster relief; attitudes regarding isolationism and international engagement; views on the use of military force; Russian perceptions about threats to their country; and finally, international opinions about who will win the World Cup.

Is Your Country Popular Abroad?

When asked how their country is viewed abroad, majorities in 18 of 22 nations say their country is generally liked. Indonesians are the most likely to think their country is well-regarded – roughly nine-in-ten (92%) say Indonesia is generally liked by people in other nations, although at least 80% say their country is popular in India (87%), Jordan (85%), China (80%) and Brazil (80%).

However, while America’s overall image may have improved around the world over the last two years, most Americans think their country is unpopular. Six-in-ten Americans say the U.S. is generally disliked by people in other countries, while just 35% say it is generally liked. Among the 22 nations surveyed, only Turks (27%) are less likely than Americans to think their country enjoys international popularity. Still, Americans are more likely to think their country is popular abroad now than they were in 2005, when just 26% held this view.

Aside from the U.S. and Turkey, the only other nations where less than a majority thinks their country is generally liked are Russia (36%) and Pakistan (40%). Pakistanis are much less likely to believe their country is popular now than in 2005, when 53% held this view.



Aid and Disaster Relief

Substantial numbers in many countries identify the U.S. as a global leader both in promoting international development and helping nations recover from natural disasters.

When asked which country is doing the most to help poor nations develop, more in seven of the 16 nations where this question was asked name the U.S. than any other country. And the U.S. is the second-most-named in another three nations.

However, responses to this question are diffuse and it is clear that there is no general consensus on this issue. For instance, even though the U.S. is the top pick in seven countries, South Korea is the only nation in which a majority names the U.S.

Publics in these 16 countries express fairly similar views on the issue of how nations respond to natural disasters. When asked which country does the most to help countries that have experienced natural disasters, people in five nations choose the U.S. more than any other country, while the U.S. is the second-most-cited in another six. Again, responses are diffuse, and South Korea is the only country in which a majority identifies the U.S.

Aside from South Korea, the U.S. receives relatively high marks both for its development aid and its disaster relief efforts in several other countries where its overall favorability ratings are high, such as Poland, Nigeria and Kenya.

International Development and Disaster Relief				
	Doing most to help poor nations develop		Helping most after natural disasters	
		%		%
Poland	U.S.	28	U.S.	25
	U.N.	10	U.N.	10
Russia	Russia	35	Russia	42
	U.N.	18	U.N.	15
Turkey	Turkey	47	Turkey	57
	U.S.	5	U.S.	5
Egypt	U.N.	23	U.N.	15
	S. Arabia	13	S. Arabia	13
Jordan	U.N.	22	U.N.	21
	S. Arabia	16	S. Arabia	18
Lebanon	U.N.	14	U.N.	15
	S. Arabia	11	U.S.	13
China	China	56	China	49
	U.N.	12	U.N.	12
India	U.S.	29	India	27
	India	22	U.S.	20
Indonesia	U.S.	26	U.S.	20
	Japan	9	U.N.	18
Pakistan	China	26	China	19
	S. Arabia	14	S. Arabia	16
S. Korea	U.S.	56	U.S.	52
	U.N.	13	U.N.	16
Argentina	Argentina	13	Argentina	40
	U.S.	12	U.S.	14
Brazil	Brazil	42	Brazil	47
	U.S.	21	U.S.	26
Mexico	U.S.	27	Mexico	43
	None	10	U.S.	24
Kenya	U.S.	35	U.S.	26
	U.N.	14	U.N.	25
Nigeria	U.S.	35	U.S.	36
	U.N.	14	U.N.	19

Top two responses shown for each country.
Pew Research Center Q67a & Q68a.

The U.S. is also the top pick for disaster relief in Indonesia, where it provided considerable aid following the December 2004 tsunami, although the U.S. garners only 20% of the total. In Pakistan, where the U.S., among others, provided aid following an October 2005 earthquake and where it continues to give large amounts of both military and development aid

today, few name the U.S. as their top choice. Only 13% of Pakistanis think the U.S. is doing the most to help poor nations develop and 12% say it does the most to help after natural disasters.

Even though these questions asked which *country* does the most to help poor nations develop and which *country* does the most following disasters, respondents in many nations name the United Nations. For instance, it is the top pick for both development aid and disaster relief in all three Arab nations surveyed: Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

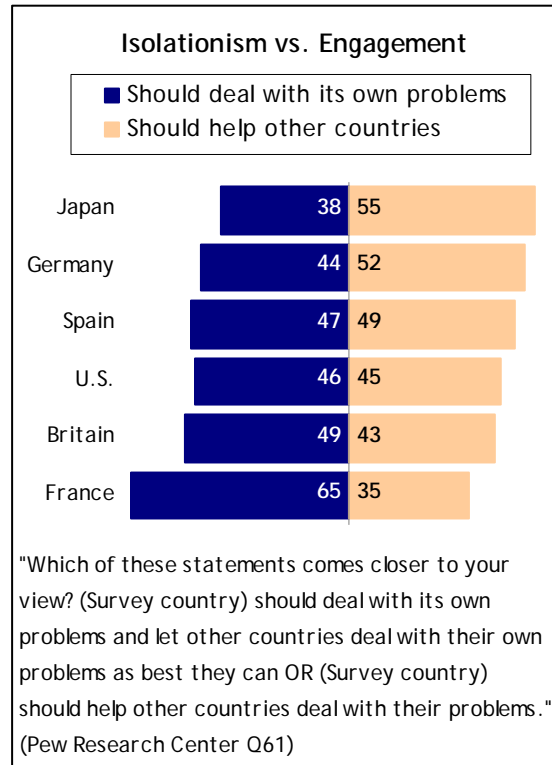
There is also a tendency in many places for respondents to name their own country. Russians, Turks, Chinese, Argentines, and Brazilians all think their countries are leaders both in providing development aid to poor countries and in helping after natural calamities. Meanwhile, Indians and Mexicans name their nations as the leaders for disaster relief.

Views on International Engagement

The U.S. is often portrayed as being isolationist, but this survey suggests that Americans are not that different from citizens of other developed nations on this issue. Americans – along with the Germans, Spanish, and British – are roughly divided over how much their country should help other nations.

In the U.S., 46% say their country should focus on its own problems, while 45% believe it should help other countries deal with their problems. By a slim 52%-44% margin, Germans lean slightly towards helping other nations. The Spanish are almost evenly divided on this issue, while the British lean slightly toward a more isolationist position.

Among the nations where this question was asked, the outliers are Japan and France. Japanese respondents are the most internationalist: 55% say they should help other countries, while only 38% believe Japan should deal with its own problems. The French emerge as the most isolationist public – nearly two-thirds (65%) say their country should focus on issues at home, while only 35% believe it should assist other nations.



Military Force Is Sometimes Necessary

Among the countries surveyed, a consensus exists on the use of military force: In 17 of 22 countries, a majority agrees that “It is sometimes necessary to use military force to maintain order in the world.”

Majorities in five of the seven NATO member states surveyed support the use of military force to maintain world order. This perspective is especially common in the U.S., where 77% say military force is sometimes needed, unchanged from 2007 when this question was last asked.

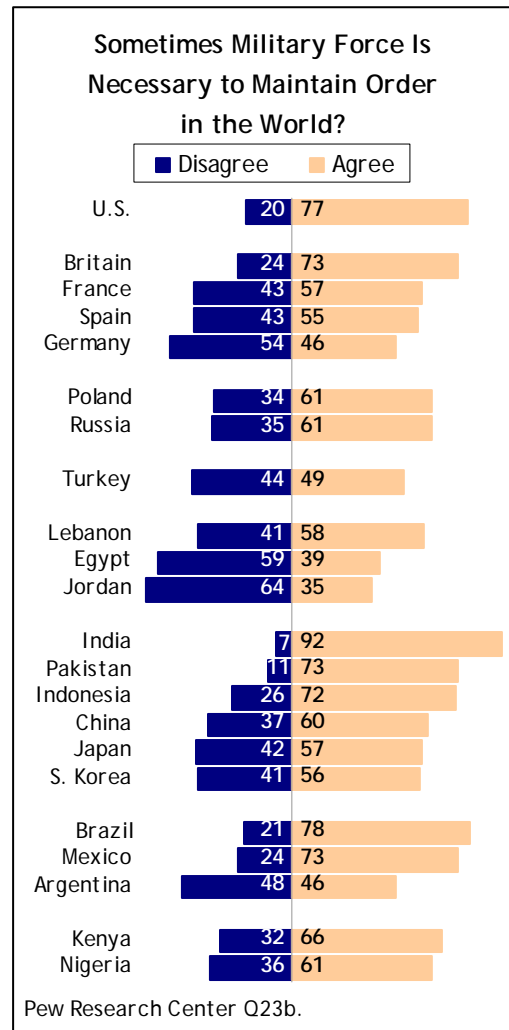
Fully 73% hold the same view in Britain, up from 67% in 2007. The share of Poles who think force can be necessary has also increased slightly, from 56% to 61%.

Trends have moved in the opposite direction, however, in France and Spain. While majorities in these two nations continue to say military action can be necessary to ensure stability, the share of the public expressing this view has dropped by 10 percentage points in both countries.

Less than a majority say force is sometimes necessary in Germany (46%) and Turkey (49%). Only three years ago, roughly three-in-four Turks (74%) said military force is sometimes required to maintain order.

Elsewhere, majorities in Jordan (64%) and Egypt (59%) disagree with the notion that military means should sometimes be used for the sake of global stability. A majority in Lebanon (58%) embraces the use of such means to ensure world order.

In Asia, majorities consistently agree that force can be necessary. This is especially true in India (92%), although most in Pakistan (73%), Indonesia (72%), China (60%) and Japan (57%) also agree with this position. In South Korea, more now (56%) hold this view than did so in 2007 (43%).



NATO Views on the Use of Force

% Agree that military force is sometimes necessary

	2007	2010	Change
	%	%	
Britain	67	73	+6
Poland	56	61	+5
Germany	41	46	+5
U.S.	77	77	0
France	67	57	-10
Spain	65	55	-10
Turkey	74	49	-25

Pew Research Center Q23b.

In Africa, more than six-in-ten in Kenya (66%) and Nigeria (61%) currently agree with the need for a military approach at times, while roughly three-quarters did so in both countries in 2007 (Kenya 75%, Nigeria 74%).

Threats to Russia

Many Russians believe their country faces serious threats from abroad. Moreover, Russians are concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism, both in their country and in the world.

More than half of Russians (57%) believe there are countries that are enemies of Russia. When those who perceive such threats were asked to name the states they consider to be antagonists, a plurality points to the U.S. (35%), while 22% name Georgia. Far smaller proportions name Afghanistan (5%) or states that border Russia – Latvia (3%), Ukraine (3%), China (3%), Lithuania (1%) and Estonia (1%). Only 3% of Russians name Iran while 2% say Iraq.

Russians who say their country has enemies were also given the opportunity to name the nation's second and third biggest threats. Looking across all three mentions, the U.S. and Georgia were again cited most often.

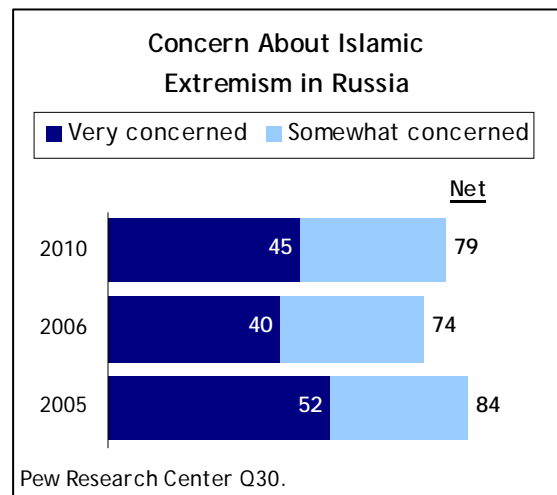
A large majority of Russians are concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism in their country (79%) and the world (78%). And Russians' concern about the rise in Islamic extremism is intense; 45% say they are *very* worried about such activities in both Russia and the world.

Concern about the rise of extremist violence is particularly common in Central Russia, a region recently touched by extremist violence. This survey, conducted less than two months after the bombings of the Moscow Metro in March 2010, finds that 93% of people living in Central Russia say they are very or somewhat concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism in their country. Fewer Russians living in the South (69%) hold the same view. Similar regional patterns of concern also exist about the rise of Islamic extremism in the world.

	Russia's biggest enemy %	Named among top three* %
U.S.	35	46
Georgia	22	43
Afghanistan	5	14
China	3	14
Latvia	3	13
Ukraine	3	12
Lithuania	1	11
Estonia	1	9
Iran	3	8
Iraq	2	8
Poland	1	5

Asked only of those who say Russian has an enemy.

* The percentages listed are the combined responses to the following three questions: "Which country is Russia's biggest enemy? Which country is Russia's second biggest enemy? Which country is Russia's third biggest enemy?" (Pew Research Center Q9aRUS & Q9a-cRUS)



Anxiety about the threat of extremism has changed somewhat in the last several years. In 2005, not long after the September 2004 terrorist attack on a school in Beslan, Russia, 84% of Russians expressed concern about the rise of Islamic extremism in their country; 52% were *very* concerned. In 2006, such anxiety dipped somewhat; at that time, 74% of Russians expressed worry about the rise of Islamic extremism in Russia.

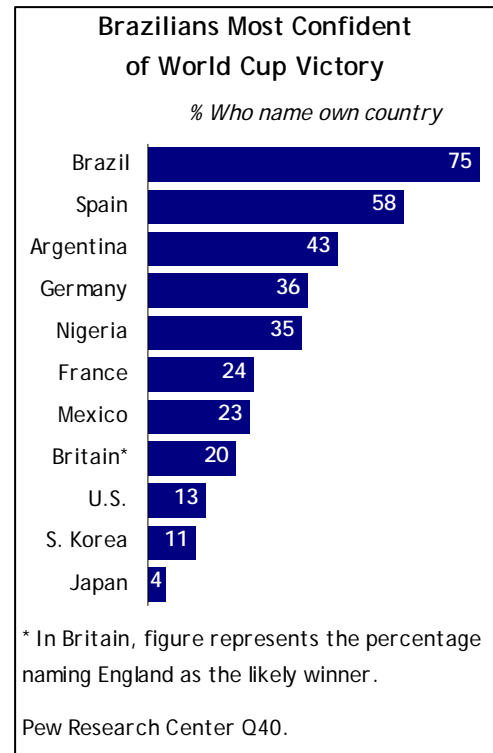
The 2010 World Cup

Brazilians express more confidence in their country's chances to win the World Cup than do publics in any other country surveyed with a team in the tournament; three-quarters in that country say five-time champion Brazil will once again prevail. Confidence is also high in Spain, where a majority (58%) expects their country, which has never won a World Cup, to emerge victorious this year.

Confidence is low in Japan, where just 4% think their country will win the World Cup. South Koreans, who co-hosted the 2002 World Cup with Japan, also have low expectations for their team, as do Americans; only 11% and 13%, respectively, name their own countries when asked who will win this year's tournament.

Japan and South Korea are the only World Cup participants surveyed where more name a team other than their own as the eventual winner; in both, Brazil is the most often named country.

In the 11 countries surveyed that are not participating in the soccer competition, more also name Brazil as this year's likely winner than name any other team. This view is especially common in China, where about three-in-ten (31%) say the soccer powerhouse will win the World Cup; the second-most-named country, Argentina, is mentioned by 14% of Chinese.



The survey, which was conducted prior to the start of the World Cup, finds that, despite low expectations about their team's chances, South Koreans were among the most excited about the tournament. About eight-in-ten (79%) said they were looking forward to the World Cup. This level of enthusiasm about the 2010 World Cup, the first-ever to be held in the African continent, was matched only in Nigeria (79%). About seven-in-ten (71%) Kenyans also expressed excitement. Americans were among the least enthusiastic; 27% said they were excited about the World Cup, while 68% said they were not.

Who Is Going to Win the World Cup?

	<u>Bra</u>	<u>Spa</u>	<u>Arg</u>	<u>Ger</u>	<u>Ita</u>	<u>Fra</u>	<u>Eng</u>	<u>Aus</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	12	2	1	2	3	1	2	0
Britain	18	9	4	5	4	2	20	0
France	22	18	5	5	8	24	4	0
Germany	15	8	4	36	7	4	1	0
Spain	10	58	2	2	2	1	1	0
Poland	14	5	5	9	3	3	4	0
Russia	14	5	4	6	3	2	3	0
Turkey	16	5	4	3	1	0	2	1
Egypt	22	8	8	5	10	12	2	1
Jordan	20	5	9	7	9	10	5	1
Lebanon	24	5	7	13	17	9	3	0
China	31	3	14	5	4	4	4	0
India	19	2	4	3	1	3	2	14
Indonesia	22	5	11	6	11	3	10	0
Japan	25	4	2	2	4	3	1	0
Pakistan	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	3
S. Korea	43	6	11	5	3	3	3	1
Argentina	18	6	43	3	2	1	1	0
Brazil	75	2	3	1	1	2	1	0
Mexico	18	5	6	5	4	3	2	0
Kenya	22	6	5	3	4	4	4	0
Nigeria	14	5	8	2	1	2	4	0

Only countries named as the eventual winner by more than 5% in at least one country other than its own shown.

Pew Research Center Q40.

Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error (pct. points)</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
United States	1,002	±4.0	April 15 - May 5	Telephone	National
Britain	750	±4.0	April 15 - May 2	Telephone	National
France	752	±4.0	April 15 - April 23	Telephone	National
Germany	750	±5.0	April 15 - April 30	Telephone	National
Spain	755	±4.0	April 14 - May 4	Telephone	National
Poland	750	±4.5	April 9 - May 8	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1,001	±3.5	April 7 - May 1	Face-to-face	National
Turkey	1,003	±4.0	April 12 - April 30	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	April 12 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
China	3,262	±2.5	April 9 - April 20	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
India	2,254	±3.0	April 9 - April 30	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	April 16 - April 29	Face-to-face	National
Japan	700	±4.0	April 9 - April 26	Telephone	National
Pakistan	2,000	±3.0	April 13 - April 28	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
South Korea	706	±4.5	April 11 - April 23	Face-to-face	National
Argentina	803	±4.0	April 13 - May 4	Face-to-face	National
Brazil	1,000	±4.5	April 10 - May 6	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	1,300	±4.0	April 14 - April 20 May 1 - May 6	Face-to-face	National
Kenya	1,002	±3.5	April 9 - April 23	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	1,000	±4.0	April 18 - May 7	Face-to-face	National

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the “Methods in Detail” section.

Methods in Detail

About the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan where the samples were disproportionately urban.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Argentina**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample with stratification by Metropolitan area and Interior of the country and proportional to population size, socio-economic status and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish

Fieldwork dates: April 13 – May 4, 2010

Sample size: 803

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Brazil**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Portuguese

Fieldwork dates: April 10 – May 6, 2010

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 97% of all British households) and proportional to region size

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English

Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 2, 2010

Sample size: 750

Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **China**⁷
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Eight cities, towns and villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Harbin, Taiyuan, Xian and Kunming. The towns covered were Conghua, Guangzhou, Guangdong; Pulandian, Dalian, Liaoning; Linan, Hangzhou, Zhejiang; Tengzhou, Zaozhuang, Shandong; Shangzhi, Harbin, Heilongjiang; Gaoping, Jincheng, Shanxi; Daye, Huangshi, Hubei; and Pengzhou, Chengdu, Sichuan. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese, Sichuan, Hubei, Shanxi, Shandong, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Yunnan, Beijing, Dongbei, and Shaanxi dialects)
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 20, 2010
Sample size: 3,262
Margin of Error: ±2.5 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 67% urban, China's population is 43% urban). The sample represents roughly 42% of the adult population.

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all four regions (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – less than 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 23, 2010
Sample size: 752
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 30, 2010
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±5.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households – roughly 5%)

⁷ Data were purchased from Horizon Market Research based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

Country: **India**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in eight states and all four regions representing roughly 61% of the Indian population – Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi in the north, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, West Bengal and Bihar in the east, and Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 30, 2010
Sample size: 2,254
Margin of Error: ±3.0 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 77% urban, India's population is 28% urban); towns and villages are under-represented.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesia
Fieldwork dates: April 16 – April 29, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 26, 2010
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households – less than 5%)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all eight regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – April 23, 2010
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's six major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 3, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Mexico's geographical regions and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – April 20, 2010 (N=800)
May 1– May 6, 2010 (N=500)
Sample size: 1,300
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all six geo-political regions and Lagos and the urban/rural population and proportional to population size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Pidgin, Igbo
Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 7, 2010
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the FATA/FANA areas, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan – roughly 16% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi, Hindko
Fieldwork dates: April 13 – April 28, 2010
Sample size: 2,000
Margin of Error: ±3.0 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban, (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan's population is 33% urban). Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: April 9 – May 8, 2010⁸
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

⁸ Ten interviews were conducted on April 9. Interviewing was suspended April 10-13 due to the death of President Lech Kaczynski and resumed on April 14.

- Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's seven regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 7 – May 1, 2010
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Korea's 15 regions (excluding Koreans living on small islands – less than 3% of the population) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 23, 2010
Sample size: 706
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (except the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla representing less 1% of the Spanish population) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 4, 2010
Sample size: 755
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)
- Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – April 30, 2010
Sample size: 1,003
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
- Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households in the continental U.S. stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 5, 2010
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households)

**Pew Global Attitudes Project
2010 Spring Survey Topline Results
Survey of 22 Nations**

Countries and regions included in the survey:

The Americas: United States, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico

Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Poland, Russia

Middle East: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey

Asia: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, South Korea

Africa: Kenya, Nigeria

Methodological notes:

- Data based on national samples except in China, India, and Pakistan where the samples are disproportionately urban.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Data from 2002 in India and Nigeria have been reweighted since their initial publication, and the revised numbers may differ from previously published numbers.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative in Egypt.
- Previous trends from Brazil are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples, while the 2010 samples are nationally representative.
- Certain trends from Nigeria are not shown because of translation changes from previous surveys.
- Questions held for future release: Q1-Q4, Q6, Q7g-i, Q7k, Q7n-o, Q7q-Q7t, Q11, Q17, Q19a-m, Q20-Q22, Q24b, Q26, Q27a-i, Q32-Q33, Q34g, Q34i-m, Q35a-h, Q36a-d, Q47, Q52-Q53, Q56, Q59, Q62-Q66, Q69a-c, Q70-Q72, Q74-Q76, Q78, Q79PAK-PAKc, Q80-Q81, Q87, Q88, Q93-Q95, Q97, Q99a-Q118, Q119b, Q126, Q131b, and Q134.

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	May, 2005	39	57	5	100
	March, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	31	63	7	100
	Fall, 2009	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	100
	May, 2005	44	51	5	100
	March, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
	Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	May, 2005	28	71	0	100
	March, 2004	32	68	0	100
	May, 2003	44	56	0	100
	March, 2003	31	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	May, 2005	25	73	2	100
	March, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Spain	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	4	100
	May, 2005	51	44	5	100
	May, 2003	45	52	3	100
	March, 2003	41	47	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	May, 2005	13	82	5	100
	March, 2003	7	89	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	34	59	7	100
	Fall, 2009	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	65	9	100
	Spring, 2008	54	43	4	100
	Spring, 2007	36	56	9	100
	Spring, 2006	32	62	7	100
	May, 2005	23	71	6	100
	March, 2004	26	69	5	100
	May, 2003	27	64	9	100
	March, 2003	35	58	6	100
	Summer, 2002	20	71	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	56	4	100
	May, 2005	41	55	4	100
	March, 2004	40	58	2	100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Jordan	Spring, 2010	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2008	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	56	42	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	44	3	100
	May, 2005	69	30	1	100
	March, 2004	59	30	11	100
	May, 2003	42	56	2	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	11	86	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	92	2	100
	May, 2005	40	59	2	100
	May, 2003	15	84	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	May, 2005	72	19	10	100
	Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100
India	Spring, 2010	45	54	1	100
	Spring, 2009	53	46	1	100
	Spring, 2008	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2007	42	56	2	100
	Spring, 2006	31	67	1	100
	May, 2005	41	57	2	100
	Summer, 2002	7	91	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	41	56	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	58	2	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2006	26	73	1	100
	May, 2005	35	64	1	100
	May, 2003	15	85	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	May, 2005	57	39	4	100
	March, 2004	54	41	5	100
	May, 2003	29	67	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	21	74	6	100
	Spring, 2009	10	85	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	86	5	100
	May, 2003	20	73	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	81	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	22	74	4	100
	Spring, 2009	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2008	14	83	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	54	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	96	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	17	82	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	90	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	23	77	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2008	24	75	1	100
	Spring, 2007	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2006	7	93	0	100
	May, 2003	19	80	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	86	1	100

		Q7a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	48	37	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	52	36	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2008	53	31	8	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	49	27	10	7	6	100
	May, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	May, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	March, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
	March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100
	Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100
France	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	May, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	March, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
	March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100
	Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	May, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	March, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
	March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	May, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
	March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100

		Q7a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Poland	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
	May, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
	March, 2003	9	41	33	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	9	48	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	33	11	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	34	28	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Spring, 2006	9	34	28	19	10	100
	May, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	March, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
	March, 2003	4	24	43	25	4	100
	Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100
	May, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	March, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	4	13	34	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	15	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2008	10	12	35	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	32	46	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	25	33	36	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	7	14	34	45	0	100
	Spring, 2009	7	18	30	44	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	31	48	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	12	26	52	2	100
	Spring, 2006	6	9	30	55	0	100
	May, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100
	March, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100
	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100
	May, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100

		Q7a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
	May, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100
India	Spring, 2010	26	40	9	15	10	100
	Spring, 2009	31	45	9	7	8	100
	Spring, 2008	23	43	10	15	9	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	18	10	12	100
	Spring, 2006	18	38	14	14	16	100
	May, 2005	29	42	8	9	12	100
	Summer, 2002	21	45	13	15	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	8	51	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	13	50	26	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	7	30	37	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	25	41	25	5	100
	Spring, 2006	7	23	42	25	4	100
	May, 2005	6	32	40	17	5	100
	May, 2003	2	13	35	48	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	56	27	9	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	May, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	March, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	May, 2003	3	10	10	71	6	100
	Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	9	70	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	4	74	17	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	66	25	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	55	33	5	5	100
	May, 2003	3	43	39	11	4	100
	Summer, 2002	4	48	37	7	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	9	33	27	14	17	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	26	16	20	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	29	33	17	100
	Spring, 2007	3	13	31	41	11	100
	Summer, 2002	9	25	26	23	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100

		Q7a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	71	23	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	68	22	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	43	44	8	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	45	35	10	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	49	32	9	5	5	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	12	7	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	24	13	20	3	100
	Spring, 2007	44	26	9	18	3	100
	Spring, 2006	34	28	20	16	3	100
	May, 2003	31	30	15	21	3	100
	Summer, 2002	38	38	7	5	12	100

		Q7b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	45	41	8	3	3	100
	Spring, 2009	52	38	7	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	38	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	46	40	10	2	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	32	6	3	6	100
	May, 2005	49	39	8	1	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	19	54	11	3	12	100
	Spring, 2009	17	56	12	3	11	100
	Spring, 2008	13	57	14	5	11	100
	Spring, 2007	16	54	16	4	10	100
	Spring, 2006	20	49	16	5	10	100
	May, 2005	18	52	18	4	8	100
	March, 2004	20	52	14	5	9	100
	May, 2003	27	53	9	5	5	100
France	Summer, 2002	24	58	8	3	8	100
	Spring, 2010	6	66	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	57	26	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	54	31	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	5	60	27	8	0	100
	May, 2005	5	59	29	7	1	100
	March, 2004	5	48	30	13	3	100
	May, 2003	13	45	29	13	1	100
Summer, 2002	10	61	21	5	3	100	

		Q7b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Germany	Spring, 2010	7	61	23	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2008	7	48	29	5	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	53	26	7	5	100
	Spring, 2006	5	61	22	4	7	100
	May, 2005	9	57	20	4	11	100
	March, 2004	9	59	20	5	6	100
	May, 2003	15	52	23	7	4	100
	Summer, 2002	12	58	20	3	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	8	51	20	5	17	100
	Spring, 2009	5	47	21	4	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	39	24	15	19	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	27	18	10	100
	Spring, 2006	4	33	33	18	11	100
	May, 2005	16	40	22	8	15	100
	May, 2003	11	36	25	16	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	15	65	13	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	65	16	4	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	62	18	3	8	100
	Spring, 2007	11	52	22	4	11	100
	May, 2005	13	55	14	3	16	100
	Summer, 2002	12	65	11	1	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	11	53	21	5	10	100
	Spring, 2009	9	48	23	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	45	22	12	9	100
	Spring, 2007	8	46	26	8	11	100
	Spring, 2006	11	46	23	11	10	100
	May, 2005	10	51	23	6	11	100
	March, 2004	13	51	17	8	11	100
	May, 2003	17	48	18	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	9	58	21	3	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	2	14	18	52	15	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	13	52	21	100
	Spring, 2008	3	10	11	59	17	100
	Spring, 2007	1	12	14	63	10	100
	Spring, 2006	2	15	14	55	14	100
	May, 2005	4	19	17	46	14	100
	March, 2004	6	26	21	33	15	100
	May, 2003	5	27	17	43	8	100
	Summer, 2002	6	26	12	38	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	7	32	32	27	3	100
	Spring, 2009	13	27	32	29	0	100
	Spring, 2008	11	20	30	35	5	100
	Spring, 2007	7	24	27	40	2	100
	Spring, 2006	8	28	30	33	0	100

		Q7b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Jordan	Spring, 2010	12	32	28	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	10	29	26	34	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	27	35	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	30	32	30	3	100
	Spring, 2006	3	36	31	30	1	100
	May, 2005	9	25	27	39	0	100
	March, 2004	4	17	40	33	6	100
	May, 2003	3	15	36	46	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	33	17	29	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	21	45	12	22	0	100
	Spring, 2009	23	46	14	17	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	53	10	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	25	44	14	17	1	100
	May, 2005	32	34	18	14	1	100
	May, 2003	21	41	21	17	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	33	22	24	7	100
	China	Spring, 2010	10	51	27	7	5
Spring, 2009		4	38	41	9	7	100
Spring, 2008		5	33	38	12	12	100
Spring, 2007		3	35	44	9	9	100
Spring, 2006		6	44	34	5	12	100
May, 2005		5	38	38	11	8	100
India		Spring, 2010	25	46	11	9	9
	Spring, 2009	29	44	12	8	8	100
	Spring, 2008	18	45	14	16	7	100
	Spring, 2007	18	40	21	13	9	100
	Spring, 2006	23	44	14	12	7	100
	May, 2005	28	42	9	9	11	100
	Summer, 2002	23	49	10	12	5	100
	Indonesia	Spring, 2010	5	50	31	6	8
Spring, 2009		7	47	31	5	10	100
Spring, 2008		7	38	32	12	11	100
Spring, 2007		4	38	39	13	6	100
Spring, 2006		6	30	42	18	5	100
May, 2005		8	38	37	9	8	100
May, 2003		6	50	31	11	2	100
Summer, 2002		5	60	25	8	3	100
Japan		Spring, 2010	8	67	18	3	4
	Spring, 2009	9	61	23	2	4	100
	Spring, 2008	5	60	27	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	11	64	18	1	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	66	13	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	10	63	22	2	4	100

		Q7b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	3	15	21	40	20	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	18	39	22	100
	Spring, 2008	4	16	17	39	24	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	18	42	21	100
	Spring, 2006	5	22	18	34	20	100
	May, 2005	5	17	14	41	22	100
	March, 2004	5	20	13	34	27	100
	May, 2003	8	30	11	40	11	100
	Summer, 2002	3	14	12	50	22	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	7	75	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	80	13	0	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	74	19	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	67	23	3	4	100
	May, 2003	4	70	17	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	3	57	30	5	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	6	33	25	14	22	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	25	15	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	24	28	23	100
	Spring, 2007	3	23	28	30	17	100
	Summer, 2002	5	27	23	20	25	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	5	55	26	4	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	10	39	26	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	11	46	26	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	30	12	6	100
	Summer, 2002	11	45	19	13	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	63	28	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	63	24	5	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	40	46	8	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	45	34	8	7	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	44	37	9	5	5	100
	Spring, 2009	45	31	14	9	2	100
	Spring, 2008	34	28	15	20	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	28	11	17	5	100
	Spring, 2006	28	28	21	19	5	100
	May, 2003	32	35	12	17	3	100
	Summer, 2002	38	34	11	5	12	100

		Q7c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
	May, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
	May, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100
France	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
	May, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
	May, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
	May, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
	May, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	12	48	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	9	49	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	50	24	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Spring, 2006	14	49	20	7	10	100
	May, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100
	Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	7	26	12	32	24	100
	May, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100

		Q7c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	37	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	32	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2008	22	37	21	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	26	39	25	6	4	100
	Spring, 2006	20	43	20	12	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	18	35	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	35	32	18	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2006	8	41	36	10	5	100
	May, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	13	43	28	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	44	29	14	4	100
	Spring, 2008	12	38	18	24	8	100
	Spring, 2007	13	33	19	29	6	100
	May, 2005	19	47	21	7	6	100
China	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
	May, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100
India	Spring, 2010	8	26	23	29	14	100
	Spring, 2009	14	32	20	19	15	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	21	24	10	100
	Spring, 2007	14	32	23	20	11	100
	Spring, 2006	12	35	17	22	13	100
	May, 2005	15	41	12	8	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	11	51	28	3	6	100
	May, 2005	16	57	23	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	64	24	6	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
	May, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100

		Q7c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
South Korea	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	4	30	16	15	35	100
	Spring, 2007	4	28	16	15	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	33	9	5	13	100
	Spring, 2007	40	41	12	3	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
	Spring, 2009	42	43	8	2	5	100
	Spring, 2008	37	42	9	5	7	100
	Spring, 2007	35	40	12	6	8	100
	Spring, 2006	14	45	23	9	10	100

		Q7d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	3	15	29	38	15	100
	Fall, 2009	1	10	25	52	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	17	28	35	15	100
	Spring, 2008	5	15	27	37	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	12	26	45	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	17	26	31	18	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	2	20	33	25	19	100
	Spring, 2009	4	25	33	19	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	30	30	16	22	100
	Spring, 2007	2	22	33	24	19	100
	Spring, 2006	3	31	24	15	28	100
France	Spring, 2010	1	17	37	44	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	44	32	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	17	45	37	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	13	41	43	1	100
	Spring, 2006	1	21	47	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	0	8	49	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	55	27	7	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	53	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	8	45	40	5	100
	Spring, 2006	1	11	50	32	6	100

		Q7d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	11	48	25	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2008	1	10	36	41	13	100
	Spring, 2007	1	14	40	32	13	100
	Spring, 2006	3	19	34	32	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	4	22	42	20	12	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	42	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	0	16	46	22	15	100
	Spring, 2007	2	15	43	25	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	7	29	30	15	20	100
	Spring, 2009	5	33	28	7	26	100
	Spring, 2008	6	34	29	10	22	100
	Spring, 2007	6	31	33	7	23	100
	Spring, 2006	10	33	29	9	20	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	21	15	43	16	100
	Spring, 2009	4	15	12	46	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	45	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	23	18	38	16	100
	Spring, 2006	18	35	15	20	12	100
	Summer, 2002	5	17	17	44	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	5	28	34	32	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	25	37	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	34	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	42	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2006	13	46	30	9	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	11	26	34	29	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	24	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	10	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	38	32	21	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	37	33	18	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	23	16	13	47	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	8	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	15	10	56	1	100
	Spring, 2007	17	19	14	50	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	3	24	47	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	2	23	47	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	42	11	23	100
	Spring, 2007	2	24	46	9	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	24	40	8	26	100
India	Spring, 2010	5	18	20	35	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	24	23	23	24	100
	Spring, 2008	4	18	20	35	24	100
	Spring, 2007	5	26	25	27	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	24	20	29	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	7	55	22	4	13	100
	Spring, 2009	8	47	23	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	21	6	20	100
	Spring, 2007	8	56	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2006	22	55	13	2	7	100

		Q7d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2010	1	11	53	22	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	48	19	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	16	51	19	12	100
	Spring, 2007	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2006	3	20	53	15	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	35	37	6	3	19	100
	Spring, 2009	33	41	4	4	18	100
	Spring, 2008	39	28	7	5	21	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	4	6	21	100
	Spring, 2006	41	31	6	4	18	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	1	27	44	11	18	100
	Spring, 2009	0	33	45	4	18	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	8	20	100
	Spring, 2007	1	35	38	5	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	11	29	22	36	100
	Spring, 2009	2	9	25	22	42	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	26	26	37	100
	Spring, 2007	1	10	23	30	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	1	17	46	19	16	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	1	15	27	19	38	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	27	23	30	100
	Spring, 2008	2	11	24	32	32	100
	Spring, 2007	6	18	33	25	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	15	31	31	13	10	100
	Spring, 2009	10	26	23	19	22	100
	Spring, 2007	13	25	33	23	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	18	26	22	19	15	100
	Spring, 2009	20	26	29	17	9	100
	Spring, 2008	24	19	20	22	16	100
	Spring, 2007	24	20	23	24	10	100
	Spring, 2006	19	24	19	25	14	100

		Q7e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	7	42	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	7	36	27	12	18	100
	Spring, 2007	4	40	24	11	21	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	6	40	26	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	26	7	21	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	26	5	23	100
France	Spring, 2010	3	48	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	41	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	33	48	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	3	47	38	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	2	40	41	10	7	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	52	10	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	4	36	35	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	33	35	9	20	100
	Spring, 2007	3	32	37	12	17	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	6	39	35	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	31	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	30	39	19	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	43	44	7	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	47	8	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	42	7	1	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	1	15	17	48	18	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2007	1	16	16	48	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	6	34	33	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	41	29	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	26	24	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	6	31	38	20	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	34	36	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	10	38	31	18	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	12	43	25	15	4	100
	Spring, 2009	13	44	27	11	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	35	22	25	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	5	44	32	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	5	41	35	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	5	49	27	5	14	100
India	Spring, 2010	18	33	12	19	18	100
	Spring, 2009	18	32	16	12	22	100
	Spring, 2007	24	34	16	11	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	2	36	35	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	33	8	28	100
	Spring, 2007	3	33	36	5	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	1	29	48	12	10	100
	Spring, 2009	1	22	50	18	9	100
	Spring, 2007	2	20	50	17	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	2	9	16	35	40	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	37	36	100
	Spring, 2007	4	14	18	24	40	100

		Q7e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
South Korea	Spring, 2010	1	39	35	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	1	49	32	3	15	100
	Spring, 2007	2	52	26	4	17	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	22	20	14	41	100
	Spring, 2009	3	20	19	9	48	100
	Spring, 2007	1	18	19	15	47	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	1	37	34	9	19	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	4	21	18	13	45	100
	Spring, 2009	6	23	22	14	36	100
	Spring, 2007	5	33	25	11	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	16	31	31	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	10	25	21	18	25	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	26	9	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	18	35	19	12	16	100

		Q7f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	13	44	14	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	15	8	22	100
	Spring, 2007	9	38	15	7	30	100
	March, 2004	7	32	17	9	35	100
	Summer, 2002	13	40	10	4	33	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
	March, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100
France	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
	March, 2004	12	57	22	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	11	51	28	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	57	26	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	56	24	6	2	100
	March, 2004	13	45	33	6	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	15	62	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	14	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	64	12	3	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	21	60	12	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	23	60	10	1	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	19	50	12	3	16	100
	Spring, 2009	16	53	13	4	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	47	15	3	20	100
	March, 2004	11	51	13	5	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	4	24	12	45	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	9	50	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	22	14	44	15	100
	March, 2004	22	36	15	20	7	100

		Q7f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2010	10	32	30	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	14	32	26	24	5	100
	Spring, 2007	19	33	30	14	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	11	18	30	37	5	100
	Spring, 2009	10	16	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	18	40	30	4	100
	March, 2004	3	14	44	31	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	18	43	19	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	46	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	38	18	15	8	100
China	Spring, 2010	6	41	29	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	34	10	16	100
	Spring, 2007	4	36	33	7	20	100
India	Spring, 2010	8	28	14	24	27	100
	Spring, 2009	8	26	21	16	30	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	23	14	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	7	51	22	6	15	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	17	6	27	100
	Spring, 2007	7	48	19	3	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	10	63	13	3	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	58	19	2	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	22	5	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	7	11	34	46	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	10	36	46	100
	Spring, 2007	3	11	18	22	46	100
	March, 2004	3	16	11	22	48	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	11	64	12	2	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	70	13	1	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	67	13	2	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	11	39	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2009	8	35	15	5	38	100
	Spring, 2007	5	32	14	11	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	3	52	23	4	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	13	29	14	6	38	100
	Spring, 2009	10	31	16	8	35	100
	Spring, 2007	10	40	18	9	23	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	49	31	9	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	26	12	6	21	100
	Spring, 2007	37	45	9	3	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	29	38	14	5	15	100
	Spring, 2009	27	34	15	13	11	100
	Spring, 2007	30	41	14	5	11	100

		Q7j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. Greece					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2010	15	45	12	3	25	100
France	Spring, 2010	6	59	27	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	4	36	41	11	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	5	45	25	8	18	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	14	57	14	2	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	19	55	8	1	16	100

		Q7l Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: l. Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2010	19	53	8	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	14	60	8	4	13	100
	Spring, 2006	20	54	9	3	14	100
	May, 2005	18	57	10	2	13	100
	Summer, 2002	18	50	12	4	16	100
France	Spring, 2010	21	70	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	21	69	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	69	8	3	0	100
	May, 2005	18	71	8	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	75	6	1	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	12	64	19	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	56	21	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	53	25	8	2	100
	May, 2005	10	54	28	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	18	60	9	1	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	65	12	3	8	100
	Spring, 2006	14	58	11	4	13	100
	May, 2005	27	50	8	2	14	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	16	62	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	58	19	5	9	100
	May, 2005	11	53	19	4	13	100
	Summer, 2002	15	61	13	2	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	22	53	10	2	12	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	10	2	12	100
	Spring, 2006	22	55	10	4	9	100
	May, 2005	21	58	10	3	8	100

		Q7m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	13	41	15	6	25	100
	Fall, 2009	11	42	14	10	23	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	22	41	11	6	21	100
France	Spring, 2010	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	14	59	18	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	6	47	23	5	19	100
	Fall, 2009	7	49	20	8	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	57	13	4	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	8	32	26	14	20	100
	Fall, 2009	4	20	36	22	18	100
	Spring, 2007	5	25	28	20	22	100

		Q7p Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: p. al Qaeda					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2010	1	3	10	65	21	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	7	12	29	43	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	11	23	35	26	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	2	3	92	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	2	20	31	24	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	17	17	25	30	100

		Q9 How do you think people in other countries of the world feel about (survey country)? Is (survey country) generally liked or disliked?			Total
		Generally liked	Generally disliked	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	35	60	6	100
	May, 2005	26	69	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	55	38	7	100
	May, 2005	56	33	11	100
France	Spring, 2010	73	27	0	100
	May, 2005	80	19	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	60	36	4	100
	May, 2005	51	43	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	75	21	4	100
	May, 2005	80	14	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	65	25	10	100
	May, 2005	51	35	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	36	47	17	100
	May, 2005	32	57	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	27	68	5	100
	May, 2005	30	66	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	64	31	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	85	8	7	100
	May, 2005	85	8	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	57	28	15	100
	May, 2005	55	32	14	100
China	Spring, 2010	80	7	13	100
	Spring, 2008	77	10	13	100
	May, 2005	68	16	16	100
India	Spring, 2010	87	12	1	100
	May, 2005	83	13	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	92	6	3	100
	May, 2005	86	11	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	62	30	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	40	45	15	100
	May, 2005	53	31	16	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	67	17	16	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	63	30	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	80	18	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	61	33	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	76	21	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	53	40	7	100

		Q9RUS In your opinion, are there any countries that are enemies of Russia, or don't you think so?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2010	57	28	15	100

		ASK IF YES IN Q9RUS: Q9aRUS Which country is Russia's biggest enemy?											Total	N	
		Afghanistan	China	Estonia	Georgia	Iran	Iraq	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Ukraine	U.S.			Other
Russia	Spring, 2010	5	3	1	22	3	2	3	1	3	35	10	9	100	568

Only countries named by at least 5% in Q9a-cRUS shown

		ASK IF ANSWERED Q9aRUS: Q9bRUS Which country is Russia's second biggest enemy?													Total	N
		Afghanistan	China	Estonia	Georgia	Iran	Iraq	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Ukraine	U.S.	Other	DK/Refused		
Russia	Spring, 2010	5	8	2	16	4	4	6	5	2	4	8	16	19	100	514

Only countries named by at least 5% in Q9a-cRUS shown

		ASK IF ANSWERED Q9bRUS: Q9cRUS Which country is Russia's third biggest enemy?													Total	N
		Afghanistan	China	Estonia	Georgia	Iran	Iraq	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Ukraine	U.S.	Other	DK/Refused		
Russia	Spring, 2010	6	4	8	8	3	3	6	7	2	7	6	15	26	100	415

Only countries named by at least 5% in Q9a-cRUS shown

		Q9a-cRUS COMBINED (Totals add to more than 100% due to multiple responses)													Total
		Afghanistan	China	Estonia	Georgia	Iran	Iraq	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Ukraine	U.S.	Other	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2010	14	14	9	43	8	8	13	11	5	12	46	35	46	264

Only countries named by at least 5% shown

		Q12 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	1	23	41	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	19	44	34	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	41	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	42	39	13	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	2	18	40	39	1	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	45	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	38	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	2	28	47	20	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	56	20	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	8	57	24	8	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	1	12	56	31	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	15	60	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	0	14	58	27	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	19	61	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	53	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	1	44	47	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	2	42	47	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	27	58	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	27	54	16	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	49	39	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	25	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	55	16	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	1	12	40	48	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	11	43	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	12	38	47	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	34	43	19	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	5	48	36	8	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	36	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	15	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	49	36	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	0	36	48	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100

		Q12 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2010	3	30	49	16	4	100
	Fall, 2009	3	25	50	18	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2008	5	47	37	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	45	11	6	100
	Summer, 2002	0	13	57	26	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	2	18	47	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	29	44	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	40	23	23	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	5	25	43	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	44	23	0	100
	Spring, 2008	8	31	44	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	41	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	27	49	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	1	12	34	52	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	36	54	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	38	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	32	54	4	100
	Summer, 2002	0	5	25	70	0	100
China	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100
India	Spring, 2010	16	41	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	18	55	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2008	11	51	23	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	19	55	16	9	2	100
	Summer, 2002	2	37	24	35	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	9	41	41	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	44	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	19	44	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	21	52	25	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	15	53	32	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100

		Q12 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	0	18	63	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	0	5	71	23	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	7	66	26	1	100
	Spring, 2007	0	8	63	28	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	19	72	7	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	3	21	47	25	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	48	30	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	22	49	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	42	42	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	1	26	72	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	7	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	53	27	12	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	26	66	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	24	31	35	0	100
	Spring, 2009	5	18	36	40	1	100
	Spring, 2008	10	31	25	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	32	27	36	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	26	29	39	1	100

		Q13 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	13	43	20	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	16	13	10	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	27	24	26	13	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	39	28	17	5	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	6	41	27	13	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	30	15	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	28	37	18	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	22	39	24	7	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	1	21	34	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	29	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	34	33	13	0	100
	Summer, 2002	3	29	36	23	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	37	39	17	4	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	3	40	30	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	36	28	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	33	36	7	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	3	32	49	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	47	22	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	44	10	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	0	12	51	19	11	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	3	36	42	8	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	36	15	7	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	34	39	10	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	1	21	53	13	5	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	22	22	27	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	3	22	35	22	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	23	32	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	35	31	19	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	10	19	30	24	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	38	22	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	34	25	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	6	25	40	21	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	2	22	26	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	25	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	22	32	18	4	100
	Summer, 2002	1	13	23	22	36	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2010	17	47	20	9	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	53	18	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	43	27	9	7	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	35	29	14	13	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	13	43	37	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	10	44	38	3	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	42	18	6	7	100
	Summer, 2002	6	35	46	9	2	2	100

		Q13 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2010	0	14	52	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	17	53	21	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	5	47	38	10	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	11	63	21	5	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	2	38	41	14	3	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	37	40	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	42	20	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	3	45	39	10	2	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	27	34	23	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	28	34	24	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	29	29	24	9	7	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	26	21	12	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	13	44	19	10	9	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	19	21	21	27	5	100
	Summer, 2002	4	30	28	13	10	15	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	34	42	13	5	3	3	100
	Spring, 2009	22	42	18	9	5	4	100
	Spring, 2008	32	39	13	6	7	3	100
	Summer, 2002	44	28	10	7	5	5	100

		Q14 ASK IF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS 'SOMEWHAT BAD' OR 'VERY BAD' IN Q12: Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...							Total	N
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Britain	Spring, 2010	43	41	4	2	6	1	3	100	601
France	Spring, 2010	36	37	8	12	8	0	0	100	644
Germany	Spring, 2010	28	47	7	7	5	1	5	100	378
Spain	Spring, 2010	47	31	4	3	8	2	4	100	659
Poland	Spring, 2010	73	8	2	4	5	1	6	100	333
Russia	Spring, 2010	58	15	9	2	4	2	11	100	641
Turkey	Spring, 2010	68	3	6	3	8	1	10	100	662
Egypt	Spring, 2010	52	25	21	1	1	0	0	100	793
Jordan	Spring, 2010	55	22	17	2	2	0	1	100	689
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	71	9	3	0	12	2	3	100	853
China	Spring, 2010	45	7	26	6	3	3	10	100	259
India	Spring, 2010	78	4	4	1	11	0	2	100	983
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	87	4	0	0	7	0	2	100	490
Japan	Spring, 2010	68	4	5	1	15	1	6	100	619
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	78	2	7	0	6	1	6	100	1616
South Korea	Spring, 2010	77	3	5	1	12	1	2	100	571
Argentina	Spring, 2010	74	5	2	0	11	2	5	100	572
Brazil	Spring, 2010	57	7	2	1	23	3	8	100	358
Mexico	Spring, 2010	73	4	7	0	11	1	5	100	973
Kenya	Spring, 2010	84	3	1	1	7	1	3	100	566
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	78	6	3	1	11	0	2	100	675

		Q15 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q14: Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...							Total	N
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Britain	Spring, 2010	26	36	13	8	13	1	3	100	577
France	Spring, 2010	27	33	12	15	11	1	1	100	643
Germany	Spring, 2010	33	31	14	11	5	2	3	100	363
Spain	Spring, 2010	20	37	9	8	17	4	5	100	617
Poland	Spring, 2010	11	31	5	19	18	6	11	100	308
Russia	Spring, 2010	16	34	13	3	14	3	17	100	561
Turkey	Spring, 2010	12	17	21	10	21	8	12	100	586
Egypt	Spring, 2010	18	24	16	13	24	4	2	100	790
Jordan	Spring, 2010	21	32	23	4	16	3	2	100	680
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	18	15	15	2	32	6	13	100	817
China	Spring, 2010	7	31	19	15	9	2	17	100	225
India	Spring, 2010	11	11	6	2	53	1	16	100	953
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	9	23	7	1	39	7	14	100	479
Japan	Spring, 2010	19	23	13	1	35	2	6	100	575
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	12	12	21	1	28	8	17	100	1516
South Korea	Spring, 2010	16	31	7	1	33	5	6	100	556
Argentina	Spring, 2010	13	17	8	1	30	6	25	100	531
Brazil	Spring, 2010	26	22	4	1	36	3	9	100	318
Mexico	Spring, 2010	16	26	19	2	23	2	12	100	919
Kenya	Spring, 2010	10	20	5	2	34	17	12	100	539
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	15	13	5	5	47	5	9	100	662

		Q14/Q15 COMBINED (Totals add to more than 100% due to multiple responses)							
		Our government	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2010	68	76	17	10	18	2	6	196
France	Spring, 2010	63	70	20	27	18	1	1	200
Germany	Spring, 2010	60	77	20	17	10	2	7	195
Spain	Spring, 2010	66	66	13	11	24	6	9	194
Poland	Spring, 2010	84	37	6	22	22	6	16	193
Russia	Spring, 2010	72	45	20	4	17	4	26	188
Turkey	Spring, 2010	79	18	24	12	26	9	21	189
Egypt	Spring, 2010	70	49	37	13	25	4	2	200
Jordan	Spring, 2010	77	53	39	5	18	3	3	199
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	88	23	18	2	43	7	15	195
China	Spring, 2010	51	35	42	19	11	5	25	187
India	Spring, 2010	89	14	9	3	63	1	18	198
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	95	26	7	1	45	7	16	198
Japan	Spring, 2010	86	26	17	2	47	3	12	193
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	89	13	26	1	32	9	22	193
South Korea	Spring, 2010	92	34	12	2	44	6	8	197
Argentina	Spring, 2010	87	21	9	1	39	8	29	193
Brazil	Spring, 2010	80	26	5	2	55	5	16	190
Mexico	Spring, 2010	88	29	25	2	32	3	16	194
Kenya	Spring, 2010	93	22	5	3	39	18	15	195
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	93	19	8	6	57	5	10	198

		Q18 How do you feel about our country becoming a member of the EU? Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose or strongly oppose our country becoming a member of the EU?					
		Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	16	38	18	22	7	100
	May, 2005	31	37	12	15	5	100

		Q23a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	18	50	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2009	30	46	14	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	25	45	19	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	28	44	14	7	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	15	49	21	7	8	100
	Fall, 2009	15	52	20	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	49	19	9	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	55	16	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	20	46	20	6	7	100
France	Spring, 2010	16	51	17	15	0	100
	Fall, 2009	21	40	22	18	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	41	26	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	18	38	23	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	40	23	11	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	13	60	18	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	16	49	26	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	49	27	9	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	51	22	11	2	100
	Summer, 2002	22	47	20	9	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	13	49	27	7	4	100
	Fall, 2009	10	49	25	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	10	47	31	9	4	100
	Spring, 2007	14	53	20	6	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	14	54	20	4	8	100
	Fall, 2009	23	47	16	5	9	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	23	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	20	6	6	100
	Summer, 2002	15	29	32	19	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	20	40	23	11	5	100
	Fall, 2009	12	40	26	17	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	36	29	12	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	36	28	12	7	100
	Summer, 2002	13	32	33	18	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	27	37	16	5	15	100
	Spring, 2009	19	41	13	7	20	100
	Spring, 2007	18	42	15	6	19	100
	Summer, 2002	36	24	15	15	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	22	29	23	23	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	34	24	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	32	27	19	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	19	29	30	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	26	28	27	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	15	32	35	13	5	100
	Summer, 2002	28	19	40	13	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	20	40	21	18	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	44	20	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	40	20	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	44	32	11	4	9	100

		Q23a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2010	22	62	14	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	59	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	16	54	24	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	15	60	20	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	19	51	20	9	1	100
India	Spring, 2010	48	31	9	10	1	100
	Spring, 2009	44	37	14	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	40	36	14	9	1	100
	Summer, 2002	39	23	15	13	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	15	48	30	5	2	100
	Spring, 2009	13	36	30	15	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	40	35	13	6	100
	Summer, 2002	11	43	31	8	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	6	37	42	13	2	100
	Spring, 2009	10	31	45	11	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	43	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	14	29	45	10	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	29	28	14	7	22	100
	Spring, 2009	35	30	12	8	14	100
	Spring, 2007	29	31	12	11	18	100
	Summer, 2002	24	26	8	14	28	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	9	69	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	67	18	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	5	67	20	3	5	100
	Summer, 2002	11	70	12	1	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	9	31	27	19	14	100
	Spring, 2009	11	25	26	24	14	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	23	21	13	100
	Summer, 2002	7	19	27	29	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	30	45	13	8	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	13	31	27	17	11	100
	Spring, 2009	14	38	28	13	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	41	31	15	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	52	32	7	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	45	33	13	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	34	33	16	11	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	40	42	9	4	4	100
	Spring, 2009	35	31	21	11	1	100
	Spring, 2007	37	42	11	7	4	100
	Summer, 2002	37	42	9	6	6	100

		Q23b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. It is sometimes necessary to use military force to maintain order in the world.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	30	47	13	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	35	42	14	6	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	23	50	14	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	19	48	19	9	5	100
	Spring, 1991	41	43	8	6	2	100
France	Spring, 2010	19	38	20	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	26	41	18	15	0	100
	Spring, 1991	39	38	12	9	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	13	33	29	25	0	100
	Spring, 2007	11	30	29	29	1	100
	Spring, 1991	15	37	23	16	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	10	45	28	15	2	100
	Spring, 2007	11	54	18	9	9	100
	Spring, 1991	28	18	19	29	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	15	46	24	10	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	40	26	11	7	100
	Spring, 1991	26	42	15	5	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	23	38	26	9	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	40	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 1991	22	40	13	14	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	20	29	21	23	8	100
	Spring, 2007	36	38	13	6	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	12	27	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	26	30	29	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	11	24	38	26	2	100
	Spring, 2007	12	25	29	29	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	20	38	23	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	21	37	23	15	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	20	40	29	8	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	50	22	6	6	100
India	Spring, 2010	54	38	5	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	58	32	7	3	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	26	46	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	51	16	7	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	13	44	25	17	1	100
	Spring, 2007	10	50	26	8	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	40	33	7	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	46	26	11	3	14	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	11	45	34	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	5	38	40	13	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	16	30	16	32	5	100
	Spring, 2007	17	35	18	22	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	43	35	12	9	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	29	44	15	9	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	52	20	5	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	30	36	13	19	2	100
	Spring, 2007	41	34	14	10	1	100

		Q23b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. It is sometimes necessary to use military force to maintain order in the world.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	28	33	20	16	3	100
	Spring, 2007	40	34	14	9	2	100

		Q23c Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: c. Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	19	43	23	11	3	100
	Spring, 2009	24	40	23	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	28	38	22	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	25	44	18	8	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	24	45	21	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	29	43	18	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	47	17	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	36	45	14	3	2	100
France	Spring, 2010	19	35	26	19	0	100
	Spring, 2009	26	40	22	12	0	100
	Spring, 2007	27	35	22	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	24	41	21	12	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	29	48	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	50	16	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	45	18	7	0	100
	Summer, 2002	34	45	15	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	20	46	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2009	22	41	28	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	33	47	13	2	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	23	48	19	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	24	40	25	5	6	100
	Spring, 2007	26	42	20	3	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	27	35	21	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	24	42	19	7	8	100
	Spring, 2007	26	42	21	4	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	33	41	11	5	10	100
	Spring, 2009	29	42	11	3	15	100
	Spring, 2007	34	42	10	2	13	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	28	31	21	5	100
	Spring, 2009	21	32	21	24	3	100
	Spring, 2007	14	39	32	12	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	14	28	27	27	3	100
	Spring, 2009	12	27	24	34	3	100
	Spring, 2007	11	42	33	12	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	28	42	17	11	0	100
	Spring, 2009	23	48	18	11	1	100
	Spring, 2007	22	36	30	11	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	31	49	15	3	2	100
	Spring, 2009	36	46	13	2	2	100
	Spring, 2008	31	49	14	3	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	50	14	2	2	100

		Q23c Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: c. Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
India	Spring, 2010	47	39	8	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	48	36	12	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	54	30	8	6	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	17	44	31	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	16	31	36	14	4	100
	Spring, 2007	13	33	38	12	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	21	36	32	7	4	100
	Spring, 2009	27	37	27	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	47	26	3	4	100
	Summer, 2002	37	35	20	4	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	22	22	17	12	27	100
	Spring, 2009	32	25	13	14	17	100
	Spring, 2007	27	27	17	10	18	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	25	57	15	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	56	19	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	21	55	19	1	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	35	38	12	6	9	100
	Spring, 2009	32	41	12	8	7	100
	Spring, 2007	37	40	11	4	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	43	37	12	5	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	22	37	22	11	9	100
	Spring, 2009	22	34	25	10	8	100
	Spring, 2007	18	46	24	7	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	47	32	12	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	53	29	10	6	2	100
	Spring, 2007	47	34	13	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	28	33	18	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	32	32	25	10	1	100
	Spring, 2007	26	28	25	19	2	100

		Q24 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	17	49	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	20	10	5	100
	Spring, 2008	15	38	26	15	6	100
	Spring, 2007	14	45	21	15	5	100
	Summer, 2002	21	57	14	4	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	32	52	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	29	53	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	28	49	13	4	6	100
	Spring, 2007	28	50	13	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	32	55	7	2	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	23	56	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	28	55	13	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	30	52	14	4	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	56	16	5	0	100
	Summer, 2002	32	56	8	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	32	53	12	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	57	10	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	55	8	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	37	54	7	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	35	54	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	68	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	35	47	6	2	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	21	63	10	1	5	100
	Spring, 2009	22	59	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	19	66	9	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	56	12	3	7	100
	Summer, 2002	17	61	12	3	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	33	53	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	11	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	53	11	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	52	10	2	6	100
	Summer, 2002	26	62	5	2	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	50	33	5	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	30	34	13	9	15	100
	Spring, 2008	34	33	9	11	13	100
	Spring, 2007	41	32	11	2	15	100
	Summer, 2002	54	29	6	6	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	24	40	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	43	26	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	35	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2007	17	44	20	15	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	31	40	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	21	39	28	11	2	100
	Spring, 2008	24	41	25	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	28	44	20	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	37	37	11	0	100

		Q24 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	46	47	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	46	44	9	0	1	100
	Spring, 2008	41	44	7	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	42	39	10	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	29	54	12	3	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	20	73	3	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	67	3	0	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	68	6	0	6	100
	Spring, 2007	38	53	4	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	32	58	2	1	6	100
India	Spring, 2010	47	43	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2009	48	48	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2008	44	46	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	41	48	6	2	3	100
	Summer, 2002	46	42	4	3	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	29	53	12	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	21	58	14	1	5	100
	Spring, 2008	19	52	21	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	55	20	4	6	100
	Summer, 2002	25	62	9	1	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	16	56	18	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	20	53	17	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	15	56	24	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	55	15	2	10	100
	Summer, 2002	12	60	19	3	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	63	23	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2009	47	32	9	2	10	100
	Spring, 2008	48	30	5	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	52	30	3	1	14	100
	Summer, 2002	62	16	1	1	20	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	34	54	7	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	4	0	4	100
	Spring, 2008	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2007	24	62	8	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	22	50	15	6	8	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	18	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	12	50	19	8	11	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	14	5	12	100
	Summer, 2002	18	42	21	10	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	22	65	8	1	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	23	48	13	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	27	52	12	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	48	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	14	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	27	51	9	4	8	100

		Q24 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2010	46	44	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	38	42	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	49	44	4	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	63	27	4	1	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	44	40	8	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	52	38	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	59	32	3	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	46	9	4	2	100
	Summer, 2002	65	30	2	1	1	100

		Q25 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/ There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	0	5	5	100
France	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	0	0	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	0	6	12	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	0	0	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	0	8	15	100
	Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	0	3	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	0	4	18	100
	Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	0	1	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	42	37	12	7	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	25	6	9	0	4	1	100
	Spring, 2008	43	27	9	12	0	4	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	0	1	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	0	12	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	0	0	11	100
	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	0	0	19	100
India	Spring, 2010	60	11	7	10	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2009	63	14	9	1	0	2	11	100
	Spring, 2008	65	12	10	5	0	1	8	100

		Q25 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							Total
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/ There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	49	20	18	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	0	2	8	100
	Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	0	1	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	0	1	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	0	1	24	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	0	1	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	43	24	12	10	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	41	27	10	11	0	3	8	100
	Spring, 2008	53	13	9	15	0	1	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	10	100
	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	61	20	7	6	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	66	13	6	7	0	1	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2009	68	18	4	5	0	2	4	100
	Spring, 2008	58	23	3	6	0	1	9	100

		Q25b In the long run, do you think that (survey country's) overall economy has been strengthened or weakened by the economic integration of Europe?				Total
		Strengthened	Weakened	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2010	32	57	4	6	100
	Fall, 2009	29	54	5	12	100
	Spring, 1991	44	38	3	14	100
France	Spring, 2010	37	63	0	0	100
	Fall, 2009	43	55	1	0	100
	Spring, 1991	31	44	11	13	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	48	48	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	50	43	2	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	51	41	3	5	100
	Fall, 2009	53	32	6	9	100
	Spring, 1991	53	18	7	22	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	68	16	9	6	100
	Fall, 2009	53	28	15	4	100

In 1991, the question asked "In the long run, do you think that (survey country's) overall economy will be strengthened or weakened by the economic integration of Western Europe?"

		Q30 On a different subject, how concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism in our COUNTRY these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2010	45	34	12	6	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	34	13	9	4	100
	May, 2005	52	32	9	4	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	20	23	9	36	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	28	11	28	14	100
	Spring, 2008	22	19	12	33	13	100
	Spring, 2006	18	28	18	21	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	20	41	32	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	32	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	31	41	20	9	0	100
	Spring, 2006	29	39	19	11	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	19	25	35	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	24	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2006	33	36	22	8	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	50	30	12	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	28	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2008	45	33	17	4	0	100
India	Spring, 2010	54	34	5	4	4	100
	Spring, 2006	51	34	8	4	3	100
	May, 2005	48	36	9	4	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	22	37	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2009	22	39	30	8	2	100
	Spring, 2008	26	34	26	10	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	27	37	17	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	28	8	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	5	5	11	100
	Spring, 2008	54	18	6	6	16	100
	Spring, 2006	50	24	4	4	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	47	29	12	11	2	100

		Q31 How concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism around the WORLD these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					Total
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2010	45	33	13	5	4	100
	Spring, 2006	38	35	13	9	4	100
	May, 2005	51	33	8	4	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	19	20	11	35	13	100
	Spring, 2009	20	23	12	29	16	100
	Spring, 2008	18	19	14	34	15	100
	Spring, 2006	15	24	21	22	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	30	40	21	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	21	42	23	14	0	100
	Spring, 2008	27	38	24	11	1	100
	Spring, 2006	23	31	28	16	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	31	39	14	15	1	100
	Spring, 2009	28	38	17	16	1	100
	Spring, 2008	27	37	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2006	30	30	26	12	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	40	29	20	10	1	100
	Spring, 2009	38	31	19	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	34	17	12	0	100
India	Spring, 2010	54	32	5	4	4	100
	Spring, 2006	51	34	8	4	3	100
	May, 2005	46	35	10	5	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	40	32	17	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	38	32	22	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	37	38	17	5	2	100
	Spring, 2006	30	37	26	7	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	36	27	9	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	41	35	6	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	53	20	5	4	18	100
	Spring, 2006	42	29	4	5	19	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	44	29	14	11	2	100

		Q34a For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: a. U.S. President Barack Obama					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	25	62	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	5	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	9	32	28	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	31	9	23	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	3	20	16	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	5	28	10	42	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	4	29	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2009	7	35	18	29	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	4	22	28	36	10	100
	Spring, 2009	7	24	24	34	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	16	27	36	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	31	32	18	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
India	Spring, 2010	33	40	9	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	39	38	5	4	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	11	56	24	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	14	57	20	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	13	62	17	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	72	11	1	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	12	37	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2009	20	41	16	10	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	16	40	15	19	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	11	32	23	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	24	9	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	78	17	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	78	16	4	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	51	33	8	4	4	100
	Spring, 2009	55	33	7	3	2	100

		Q34b For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: b. Russian President Dmitri Medvedev					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	3	35	20	15	26	100
	Spring, 2009	3	27	24	22	25	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	3	33	27	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	27	22	24	100
France	Spring, 2010	3	27	38	31	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	16	41	39	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	8	42	33	14	3	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	39	24	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	13	39	25	21	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	35	35	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	5	31	36	16	12	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	37	32	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	36	38	15	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	27	49	14	4	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	1	7	17	52	23	100
	Spring, 2009	2	5	13	51	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	0	14	34	39	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	38	40	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	1	5	47	35	12	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	32	41	14	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	6	33	38	17	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	40	18	9	100
China	Spring, 2010	7	36	28	5	24	100
	Spring, 2009	7	39	29	4	21	100
India	Spring, 2010	15	29	10	7	39	100
	Spring, 2009	11	27	11	7	45	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	1	25	29	9	35	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	22	8	49	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	25	41	10	22	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	40	16	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	2	6	34	59	100
	Spring, 2009	0	1	3	35	60	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	1	22	38	6	33	100
	Spring, 2009	1	21	40	3	34	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	9	14	13	62	100
	Spring, 2009	2	9	11	17	61	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	1	16	23	28	31	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	2	9	16	20	52	100
	Spring, 2009	3	12	21	14	50	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	15	30	22	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	11	25	20	10	34	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	13	28	17	10	32	100
	Spring, 2009	14	31	23	12	20	100

		Q34c For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: c. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2010	45	32	12	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	42	11	3	4	100

		Q34d For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	6	37	12	10	35	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	14	10	29	100
	Spring, 2008	5	34	10	10	41	100
	Spring, 2007	6	38	11	9	35	100
	Spring, 2006	5	33	14	10	38	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
	Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100
France	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	68	12	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	32	40	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	31	44	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	41	16	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	34	43	13	9	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
	Spring, 2006	5	32	19	19	25	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	9	49	23	7	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	31	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	37	28	14	16	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	11	31	18	4	35	100
	Spring, 2009	7	33	20	5	34	100
	Spring, 2008	14	35	20	8	24	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	19	6	31	100
	Spring, 2006	9	31	18	5	37	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	6	18	51	25	100
	Spring, 2009	1	6	10	56	27	100
	Spring, 2008	0	6	8	60	25	100
	Spring, 2007	1	9	12	51	27	100
	Spring, 2006	1	10	6	58	25	100

		Q34d For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2010	1	13	31	39	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	15	29	41	13	100
	Spring, 2008	3	21	26	29	22	100
	Spring, 2007	1	24	23	25	27	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	1	19	28	36	16	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	30	39	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	32	27	21	100
	Spring, 2007	3	23	29	23	22	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	6	25	29	32	8	100
	Spring, 2009	5	26	30	34	5	100
	Spring, 2008	12	22	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2007	11	29	21	30	8	100
China	Spring, 2010	7	33	26	6	28	100
	Spring, 2009	5	31	32	6	25	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	23	10	40	100
	Spring, 2007	3	28	30	8	31	100
India	Spring, 2010	8	23	15	8	46	100
	Spring, 2009	7	22	12	8	51	100
	Spring, 2008	3	15	12	16	54	100
	Spring, 2007	7	21	18	16	37	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	2	24	25	10	39	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	17	6	55	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	20	8	52	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	24	7	40	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	44	20	3	31	100
	Spring, 2009	5	37	20	3	34	100
	Spring, 2008	5	42	24	2	27	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	21	4	48	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	2	6	26	65	100
	Spring, 2009	0	2	4	28	66	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	6	31	59	100
	Spring, 2007	2	5	12	35	46	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	3	33	25	3	37	100
	Spring, 2009	1	33	28	2	36	100
	Spring, 2008	2	32	28	4	33	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	34	7	32	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	3	12	12	11	62	100
	Spring, 2009	4	11	9	14	62	100
	Spring, 2008	1	7	8	23	61	100
	Spring, 2007	1	9	7	21	61	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	3	21	20	23	33	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	3	10	16	19	53	100
	Spring, 2009	3	10	19	13	54	100
	Spring, 2008	3	9	18	24	46	100
	Spring, 2007	5	17	21	22	36	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	19	28	20	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	14	22	19	9	36	100
	Spring, 2007	15	39	23	8	16	100

		Q34d For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	11	27	19	11	33	100
	Spring, 2009	11	33	25	10	20	100
	Spring, 2008	11	28	22	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	11	36	19	12	22	100

		Q34e For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: e. Osama bin Laden					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	2	11	63	23	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	9	68	22	100
	Spring, 2008	1	2	3	77	18	100
	Spring, 2007	1	4	8	66	21	100
	Spring, 2006	1	3	4	75	17	100
	May, 2005	2	3	6	73	14	100
	May, 2003	7	8	7	67	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	1	17	31	42	8	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	31	37	9	100
	Spring, 2008	2	16	31	38	13	100
	Spring, 2007	1	17	27	41	15	100
	Spring, 2006	4	22	42	29	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	3	12	48	35	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	20	32	29	12	100
	Spring, 2008	3	16	33	41	8	100
	Spring, 2007	2	18	30	40	10	100
	Spring, 2006	0	24	45	30	2	100
	May, 2005	25	35	20	18	2	100
	May, 2003	38	17	26	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	1	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	1	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2007	0	1	11	84	3	100
	May, 2005	0	2	9	78	11	100
	May, 2003	4	10	18	64	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	3	21	32	29	15	100
	Spring, 2009	3	21	32	21	23	100
	Spring, 2008	4	32	23	17	24	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	27	13	21	100
	Spring, 2006	4	29	33	19	14	100
	May, 2005	8	27	27	10	27	100
	May, 2003	19	38	26	10	7	100

		Q34e For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: e. Osama bin Laden					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	14	13	32	38	100
	Spring, 2009	4	14	13	34	35	100
	Spring, 2008	15	19	9	19	38	100
	Spring, 2007	19	19	10	20	32	100
	Spring, 2006	17	21	10	20	32	100
	May, 2005	29	22	11	12	27	100
	May, 2003	24	21	7	19	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	12	15	14	43	15	100
	Spring, 2009	17	15	16	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	21	12	13	40	14	100
	Spring, 2007	17	14	12	44	13	100
	Spring, 2006	17	16	10	48	8	100
	May, 2003	19	9	12	50	10	100

		Q34f For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: f. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	13	13	47	22	100
	Spring, 2009	4	13	9	50	24	100
	Spring, 2008	7	14	8	52	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	14	42	24	100
	Spring, 2006	6	19	8	41	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	3	25	37	35	1	100
	Spring, 2009	4	22	34	40	1	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	36	38	7	100
	Spring, 2007	1	19	37	35	8	100
	Spring, 2006	5	21	42	25	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	9	23	37	29	1	100
	Spring, 2009	8	24	32	36	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	20	37	34	4	100
	Spring, 2007	1	17	42	36	4	100
	Spring, 2006	4	18	43	27	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	21	15	10	53	1	100
	Spring, 2009	22	10	7	61	0	100
	Spring, 2008	17	15	5	62	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	14	10	59	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	5	45	22	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	38	20	5	32	100
	Spring, 2008	4	32	19	5	40	100
	Spring, 2007	6	45	19	5	26	100
	Spring, 2006	9	39	19	4	29	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	11	24	5	16	45	100
	Spring, 2009	16	21	5	12	46	100
	Spring, 2008	24	19	4	10	43	100
	Spring, 2007	21	20	7	14	37	100
	Spring, 2006	15	17	8	17	43	100

		Q34f For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: f. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	12	23	17	18	31	100
	Spring, 2009	17	22	24	21	17	100
	Spring, 2008	21	17	16	24	22	100
	Spring, 2007	18	19	14	28	21	100
	Spring, 2006	13	27	16	21	23	100

		Q34h For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: h. French President Nicolas Sarkozy					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	4	36	19	13	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	38	20	13	25	100
	Spring, 2008	5	32	15	15	33	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	2	35	27	21	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	29	31	18	18	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	17	13	17	100
France	Spring, 2010	11	36	24	29	0	100
	Spring, 2009	14	39	21	26	0	100
	Spring, 2008	13	38	23	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	7	45	34	10	4	100
	Spring, 2009	7	45	32	11	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	42	37	14	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	4	35	37	17	6	100
	Spring, 2009	5	33	34	20	8	100
	Spring, 2008	3	33	37	19	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	7	45	25	8	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	43	27	10	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	26	8	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	9	31	22	6	33	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	22	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	5	24	30	12	29	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	3	15	56	26	100
	Spring, 2009	0	3	10	63	24	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	6	68	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	2	22	33	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	1	20	30	38	12	100
	Spring, 2008	3	18	33	34	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	4	27	33	30	5	100
	Spring, 2009	5	22	29	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	4	26	33	30	8	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	19	34	21	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	38	23	19	1	100
	Spring, 2008	23	33	17	23	4	100
China	Spring, 2010	6	30	27	9	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	31	31	10	24	100
	Spring, 2008	3	21	22	10	44	100

		Q34h For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: h. French President Nicolas Sarkozy					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2010	8	22	15	8	47	100
	Spring, 2009	9	22	12	8	49	100
	Spring, 2008	5	21	14	13	47	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	1	28	25	10	36	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	17	6	54	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	19	8	57	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	35	34	8	21	100
	Spring, 2009	4	30	35	9	21	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	40	10	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	3	7	24	65	100
	Spring, 2009	0	3	5	25	66	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	5	26	64	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	3	29	29	7	32	100
	Spring, 2009	1	32	31	3	33	100
	Spring, 2008	2	26	32	8	33	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	14	19	17	48	100
	Spring, 2009	3	15	14	19	49	100
	Spring, 2008	2	11	13	29	46	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	4	27	20	24	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	3	11	18	18	49	100
	Spring, 2009	3	14	18	14	52	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	19	26	43	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	18	29	19	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	16	22	15	11	36	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	30	18	9	33	100
	Spring, 2009	11	35	22	11	21	100
	Spring, 2008	9	26	23	14	28	100

		Q37 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2010	5	30	44	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	35	44	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	17	45	29	3	100
	May, 2005	8	24	44	22	2	100
	March, 2004	7	29	43	18	2	100
	May, 2003	7	37	39	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	37	15	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	3	26	51	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	52	14	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	10	49	40	0	100
	May, 2005	2	16	51	31	0	100
	March, 2004	3	11	51	33	1	100
	May, 2003	1	13	44	41	0	100
	Summer, 2002	4	17	50	26	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	4	43	42	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	49	34	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	24	49	22	3	100
	May, 2005	3	35	44	15	3	100
	March, 2004	3	26	47	22	2	100
	May, 2003	3	29	42	24	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	43	34	10	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	6	14	49	27	5	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	47	31	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	14	31	44	7	100
	May, 2005	7	12	29	47	4	100
	May, 2003	7	15	40	34	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	7	31	40	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	30	42	19	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	29	38	22	10	100
	May, 2005	2	11	46	28	13	100
	Summer, 2002	4	25	39	20	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	5	25	45	16	9	100
	Spring, 2009	6	25	41	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	41	31	8	100
	May, 2005	3	18	47	26	6	100
	March, 2004	5	15	43	30	7	100
	May, 2003	7	15	38	33	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	45	24	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	4	5	24	58	8	100
	Spring, 2009	6	9	23	48	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	9	19	56	11	100
	May, 2005	3	10	27	49	11	100
	March, 2004	5	9	35	44	7	100
	May, 2003	3	6	28	57	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	11	27	47	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	2	13	40	45	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	12	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2007	12	12	33	41	2	100

		Q37 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2010	7	19	34	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	12	43	41	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	15	43	32	2	100
	May, 2005	5	12	41	41	1	100
	March, 2004	1	15	38	39	7	100
	May, 2003	3	16	44	36	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	21	35	36	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	3	16	33	47	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	18	34	44	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	28	32	33	1	100
	May, 2005	13	22	27	30	8	100
	May, 2003	5	13	36	45	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	16	28	50	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	16	60	15	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	11	50	27	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	10	34	35	11	11	100
	May, 2005	12	40	28	10	9	100
India	Spring, 2010	32	51	6	3	8	100
	Spring, 2009	28	53	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	53	16	8	6	100
	May, 2005	21	42	16	10	10	100
	Summer, 2002	14	37	24	15	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	12	38	37	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	10	34	41	7	8	100
	Spring, 2007	9	36	33	9	14	100
	May, 2005	13	46	31	4	6	100
	May, 2003	5	20	53	17	5	100
	Summer, 2002	12	29	39	10	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	29	54	12	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	34	51	10	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	32	49	9	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	32	49	10	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	15	17	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	15	38	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	19	35	25	100
	May, 2005	12	27	20	21	20	100
	March, 2004	3	15	16	32	34	100
	May, 2003	4	19	22	40	15	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	9	27	41	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	6	26	59	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	30	58	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	5	11	58	21	5	100
	May, 2003	4	17	57	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	54	19	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	4	12	31	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	6	12	35	41	6	100
	Spring, 2007	9	12	22	48	10	100
	Summer, 2002	8	8	23	53	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	15	41	24	13	6	100

		Q37 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2010	8	25	32	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	16	32	32	17	4	100
	Spring, 2007	13	34	25	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	30	25	27	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	38	37	18	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	36	38	17	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	28	39	21	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	19	34	28	10	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	30	36	18	8	8	100
	Spring, 2009	32	34	17	14	3	100
	Spring, 2007	30	35	21	8	6	100
	May, 2003	29	28	23	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	49	26	11	6	8	100

		Q37US In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States take into account the interests of other countries around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	32	44	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	48	15	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	23	36	27	8	6	100
	May, 2005	28	39	23	7	3	100
	March, 2004	34	36	21	6	3	100
	May, 2003	28	45	19	6	2	100
	Summer, 2002	31	44	17	3	5	100

		Q38 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	78	15	6	100
	Spring, 2009	81	15	4	100
	Spring, 2007	70	23	7	100
	Spring, 2006	73	19	8	100
	May, 2005	76	18	6	100
	March, 2004	81	12	6	100
	Summer, 2002	89	8	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	58	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	64	28	8	100
	Spring, 2007	38	49	13	100
	Spring, 2006	49	42	10	100
	May, 2005	51	40	9	100
	March, 2004	63	30	7	100
	May, 2003	63	30	7	100
	Summer, 2002	69	23	8	100
France	Spring, 2010	67	33	1	100
	Spring, 2009	74	25	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	57	0	100
	Spring, 2006	42	57	1	100
	May, 2005	51	48	1	100
	March, 2004	50	47	3	100
	May, 2003	60	39	1	100
	Summer, 2002	75	23	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	59	37	4	100
	Spring, 2009	68	25	7	100
	Spring, 2007	42	51	7	100
	Spring, 2006	47	50	3	100
	May, 2005	50	45	5	100
	March, 2004	55	43	2	100
	May, 2003	60	35	5	100
	Summer, 2002	70	25	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	56	38	6	100
	Spring, 2009	59	35	6	100
	Spring, 2007	21	67	12	100
	Spring, 2006	19	76	5	100
	May, 2005	26	67	7	100
	May, 2003	63	32	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	70	20	10	100
	Spring, 2009	66	24	10	100
	Spring, 2007	52	36	12	100
	May, 2005	61	29	10	100
	Summer, 2002	81	11	9	100

		Q38 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2010	70	15	15	100
	Spring, 2009	54	25	21	100
	Spring, 2007	50	33	17	100
	Spring, 2006	52	35	13	100
	May, 2005	55	34	11	100
	March, 2004	73	20	7	100
	May, 2003	51	28	21	100
	Summer, 2002	73	16	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	19	59	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	55	21	100
	Spring, 2007	9	79	12	100
	Spring, 2006	14	77	9	100
	May, 2005	17	71	12	100
	March, 2004	37	56	7	100
	May, 2003	22	71	7	100
	Summer, 2002	30	58	12	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	18	73	9	100
	Spring, 2009	19	73	7	100
	Spring, 2007	26	67	7	100
	Spring, 2006	10	82	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	12	82	7	100
	Spring, 2009	11	79	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	77	6	100
	Spring, 2006	16	74	10	100
	May, 2005	13	86	1	100
	March, 2004	12	78	10	100
	May, 2003	2	97	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	85	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2009	31	58	11	100
	Spring, 2007	34	63	4	100
	May, 2005	31	65	4	100
	May, 2003	30	67	3	100
	Summer, 2002	38	56	6	100
China	Spring, 2010	41	40	19	100
	Spring, 2009	50	37	13	100
	Spring, 2007	26	55	20	100
	Spring, 2006	19	63	18	100
India	Spring, 2010	65	24	12	100
	Spring, 2009	82	15	3	100
	Spring, 2007	49	42	9	100
	Spring, 2006	65	30	5	100
	May, 2005	52	41	7	100
	Summer, 2002	79	14	7	100

		Q38 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			Total
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	67	23	10	100
	Spring, 2009	59	34	8	100
	Spring, 2007	32	56	12	100
	Spring, 2006	39	57	4	100
	May, 2005	50	42	8	100
	May, 2003	23	72	5	100
	Summer, 2002	30	64	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	42	50	7	100
	Spring, 2009	42	50	9	100
	Spring, 2007	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2006	26	72	2	100
	Summer, 2002	61	32	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	19	56	25	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	20	100
	Spring, 2007	13	59	28	100
	Spring, 2006	30	50	19	100
	May, 2005	22	52	27	100
	March, 2004	16	60	25	100
	May, 2003	16	74	10	100
	Summer, 2002	20	45	35	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	27	67	6	100
	Spring, 2009	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2007	10	86	4	100
	May, 2003	24	71	5	100
	Summer, 2002	24	72	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	11	79	10	100
	Spring, 2009	11	80	9	100
	Spring, 2007	9	83	9	100
	Summer, 2002	25	66	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	62	29	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	43	45	12	100
	Spring, 2009	56	29	15	100
	Spring, 2007	31	61	8	100
	Summer, 2002	52	37	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	75	20	6	100
	Spring, 2009	80	15	5	100
	Spring, 2007	73	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	85	12	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	67	25	8	100
	Spring, 2009	66	29	5	100
	Spring, 2007	63	33	4	100
	Spring, 2006	49	47	4	100
	May, 2003	61	36	4	100
	Summer, 2002	70	24	6	100

		Q39 Turning to another subject, would you say you are very excited, somewhat excited, not too excited or not at all excited about the 2010 World Cup soccer tournament?					Total
		Very excited	Somewhat excited	Not too excited	Not at all excited	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	11	16	23	45	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	22	21	15	41	1	100
France	Spring, 2010	11	22	27	40	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	28	40	11	18	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	14	27	24	34	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	14	30	20	32	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	13	22	16	43	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	7	13	10	52	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	34	32	15	18	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	35	24	22	17	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	35	33	12	12	8	100
China	Spring, 2010	11	34	26	21	7	100
India	Spring, 2010	34	30	9	15	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	41	30	17	8	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	18	33	30	18	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	7	8	45	35	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	42	37	16	4	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	30	29	17	24	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	38	32	14	16	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	17	26	22	34	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	46	25	12	12	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	56	23	9	8	4	100

		Q40 Which country do you think will win the 2010 World Cup?										
		Argentina	Australia	Brazil	England	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Other	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	1	0	12	2	1	2	3	2	25	51	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	4	0	18	20	2	5	4	9	4	35	100
France	Spring, 2010	5	0	22	4	24	5	8	18	9	7	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	4	0	15	1	4	36	7	8	4	22	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	0	10	1	1	2	2	58	1	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	5	0	14	4	3	9	3	5	6	51	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	4	0	14	3	2	6	3	5	11	53	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	4	1	16	2	0	3	1	5	5	63	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	8	1	22	2	12	5	10	8	16	16	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	9	1	20	5	10	7	9	5	19	17	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	7	0	24	3	9	13	17	5	6	16	100
China	Spring, 2010	14	0	31	4	4	5	4	3	7	29	100
India	Spring, 2010	4	14	19	2	3	3	1	2	8	45	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	11	0	22	10	3	6	11	5	8	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	0	25	1	3	2	4	4	9	49	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	4	86	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	11	1	43	3	3	5	3	6	15	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	43	0	18	1	1	3	2	6	3	24	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	3	0	75	1	2	1	1	2	2	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	6	0	18	2	3	5	4	5	27	30	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	5	0	22	4	4	3	4	6	26	25	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	8	0	14	4	2	2	1	5	45	17	100

Only countries named by more than 5% in at least one country other than its own shown

		Q41 What's your opinion: Is the US too religious a country or not religious enough?					
		Too religious	Not religious enough	About right (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2010	23	64	4	9	100	
	May, 2005	21	58	11	10	100	
	May, 2003	19	62	11	8	100	
Britain	Spring, 2010	47	21	14	18	100	
	May, 2005	39	27	11	22	100	
	May, 2003	33	35	11	21	100	
France	Spring, 2010	71	24	3	2	100	
	May, 2005	61	26	7	6	100	
	May, 2003	65	22	7	6	100	
Germany	Spring, 2010	46	32	4	18	100	
	May, 2005	39	31	7	24	100	
	May, 2003	36	42	3	20	100	
Spain	Spring, 2010	38	40	5	17	100	
	May, 2005	31	40	11	18	100	
	May, 2003	18	45	8	28	100	
Poland	Spring, 2010	13	51	14	22	100	
	May, 2005	6	56	21	17	100	
Russia	Spring, 2010	22	34	26	19	100	
	May, 2005	27	38	22	13	100	
	May, 2003	25	41	17	17	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2010	8	45	21	25	100	
	May, 2005	18	60	11	10	100	
	May, 2003	19	55	13	13	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2010	8	81	4	8	100	

		Q41 What's your opinion: Is the US too religious a country or not religious enough?				Total
		Too religious	Not religious enough	About right (VOL)	DK/Refused	
Jordan	Spring, 2010	1	89	3	7	100
	May, 2005	0	95	0	4	100
	May, 2003	2	81	15	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	3	64	18	15	100
	May, 2005	6	61	18	16	100
	May, 2003	11	72	8	10	100
China	Spring, 2010	19	33	17	31	100
India	Spring, 2010	32	57	3	8	100
	May, 2005	32	57	3	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	14	67	10	8	100
	May, 2005	12	68	11	9	100
	May, 2003	7	81	10	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	42	28	19	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	55	14	25	100
	May, 2005	17	63	9	11	100
	May, 2003	11	72	6	10	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	22	46	26	6	100
	May, 2003	25	61	8	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	20	42	14	24	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	18	55	9	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	12	56	13	19	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	21	53	16	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	22	57	10	11	100
	May, 2003	23	64	6	7	100

		Q42 How good a job is the (survey country) government doing in dealing with the economy? Would you say the government is doing a very good job, a somewhat good job, a somewhat bad job or a very bad job?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	5	43	25	25	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	7	38	29	24	2	100
France	Spring, 2010	3	38	39	19	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	5	43	42	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	27	36	33	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	3	40	41	12	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	3	37	40	13	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	6	34	22	32	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	2	26	39	33	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	8	31	47	13	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	3	25	36	35	1	100
China	Spring, 2010	14	77	6	0	3	100
India	Spring, 2010	30	55	9	2	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	12	59	25	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	1	14	55	29	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	3	18	24	43	12	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	2	23	53	19	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	2	23	45	23	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	8	68	20	3	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	3	32	42	19	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	9	49	25	16	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	13	40	25	20	1	100

		Q43 All in all, do you think it is a good idea or a bad idea for the government to more strictly regulate the way large financial companies, such as banks, do business?			Total
		Good idea	Bad idea	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	62	32	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	85	10	5	100
France	Spring, 2010	78	21	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	91	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	72	19	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	62	19	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	34	50	16	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	52	37	11	100

		Q44 Do you think the (survey country) government should provide financial assistance to other European Union countries that have major financial problems, or don't you think the government should do this?			Total
		Yes, should provide	No, should not provide	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2010	33	61	6	100
France	Spring, 2010	53	47	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	42	56	2	100

		Q45 On another topic, in your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?					Total
		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	37	33	15	13	3	100
	Spring, 2009	44	30	14	11	2	100
	Spring, 2008	42	30	13	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	28	13	9	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	40	35	16	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	50	34	10	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	56	28	10	5	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	37	10	5	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	46	39	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	68	28	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	72	24	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	68	27	4	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	52	33	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	60	30	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	61	29	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	60	26	8	4	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	50	37	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2009	61	29	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	67	28	2	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	70	25	2	0	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	31	51	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	36	47	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2008	51	35	8	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	40	47	8	2	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	43	35	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2009	44	34	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2008	49	25	14	7	4	100
	Spring, 2007	40	33	19	6	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	74	12	3	3	8	100
	Spring, 2009	65	19	4	3	9	100
	Spring, 2008	82	7	3	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	70	18	3	1	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	44	32	14	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	54	23	11	6	6	100
	Spring, 2008	38	38	16	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	32	37	18	8	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	47	37	7	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	54	24	11	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	41	35	20	4	0	100
	Spring, 2007	32	32	25	8	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	71	25	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	53	30	14	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	43	35	19	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	41	42	15	2	1	100

In Spring, 2009 and earlier, the question asked about "global warming"

		Q45 On another topic, in your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?					Total
		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2010	41	52	6	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	54	12	1	3	100
	Spring, 2008	24	51	17	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	42	46	7	1	4	100
India	Spring, 2010	62	32	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	67	26	2	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	66	22	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	57	28	4	1	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	47	39	11	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	46	35	9	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	46	32	9	3	10	100
	Spring, 2007	43	32	9	3	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	58	31	9	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	65	25	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2008	73	22	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	78	19	2	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	22	28	14	11	25	100
	Spring, 2009	50	16	3	2	29	100
	Spring, 2008	48	12	5	3	31	100
	Spring, 2007	41	21	5	3	30	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	68	29	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	68	29	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2008	68	29	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	22	2	0	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	66	27	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	69	25	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	70	24	3	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	69	21	2	1	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	85	10	2	1	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	68	25	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	65	25	3	1	7	100
	Spring, 2008	70	18	6	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	57	24	10	2	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	66	21	8	2	3	100
	Spring, 2009	48	30	9	4	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	43	29	14	5	9	100
	Spring, 2009	57	29	6	3	5	100
	Spring, 2008	45	25	11	6	13	100

In Spring, 2009 and earlier, the question asked about "global warming"

		Q46 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change.			Total
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	38	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	41	55	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2009	53	43	4	100
France	Spring, 2010	39	61	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	49	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	56	41	3	100
	Spring, 2009	54	43	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	51	47	2	100
	Spring, 2009	49	48	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	48	42	9	100
	Spring, 2009	44	45	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	25	57	18	100
	Spring, 2009	32	52	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	64	19	17	100
	Spring, 2009	61	23	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	20	68	12	100
	Spring, 2009	18	69	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2009	15	73	13	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	45	50	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	45	9	100
China	Spring, 2010	91	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	88	8	4	100
India	Spring, 2010	73	18	8	100
	Spring, 2009	85	11	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	32	63	4	100
	Spring, 2009	33	64	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	61	34	5	100
	Spring, 2009	68	28	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	20	46	35	100
	Spring, 2009	36	35	29	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	71	23	6	100
	Spring, 2009	69	26	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	38	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	34	54	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	49	45	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2009	28	61	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2009	45	48	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	32	57	11	100
	Spring, 2009	42	54	4	100

		Q48 Now thinking about the situation in Iraq, do you believe that efforts to establish a stable government in Iraq will definitely succeed, probably succeed, probably fail, or definitely fail?					Total
		Definitely succeed	Probably succeed	Probably fail	Definitely fail	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	3	42	38	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	4	45	36	11	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	2	42	39	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	5	46	33	9	7	100
France	Spring, 2010	5	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	15	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	3	21	55	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	29	50	15	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	2	23	43	20	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	38	18	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	7	37	29	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	3	32	35	9	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	4	31	27	10	27	100
	Spring, 2009	6	25	24	15	30	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	3	9	27	40	22	100
	Spring, 2009	4	13	25	31	27	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	12	28	29	29	3	100
	Spring, 2009	14	27	28	28	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	12	24	25	35	3	100
	Spring, 2009	20	30	27	22	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	6	37	27	21	9	100
	Spring, 2009	6	39	30	20	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	10	43	15	4	29	100
	Spring, 2009	17	56	11	2	14	100
India	Spring, 2010	31	40	10	2	17	100
	Spring, 2009	27	43	8	2	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	12	49	18	2	18	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	19	4	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	1	27	52	7	13	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	40	9	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	15	26	10	10	38	100
	Spring, 2009	12	30	9	12	37	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	2	36	40	4	18	100
	Spring, 2009	4	45	31	2	18	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	4	15	29	18	34	100
	Spring, 2009	4	23	26	18	29	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	7	27	26	18	22	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	5	32	21	15	27	100
	Spring, 2009	12	33	16	9	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	21	52	10	4	14	100
	Spring, 2009	27	43	12	8	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	22	40	13	7	18	100
	Spring, 2009	44	40	6	4	6	100

		Q49 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	48	45	7	100
	Fall, 2009	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2009	57	38	5	100
	Spring, 2008	50	44	6	100
	Spring, 2007	50	42	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	49	45	6	100
	Fall, 2009	38	54	8	100
	Spring, 2009	46	48	7	100
	Spring, 2008	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2007	45	42	13	100
France	Spring, 2010	47	52	0	100
	Fall, 2009	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2009	50	49	1	100
	Spring, 2008	46	54	1	100
	Spring, 2007	48	51	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	40	58	2	100
	Fall, 2009	42	54	3	100
	Spring, 2009	48	47	4	100
	Spring, 2008	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2007	44	49	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	43	49	9	100
	Fall, 2009	38	48	13	100
	Spring, 2009	44	46	10	100
	Spring, 2008	34	56	10	100
	Spring, 2007	22	67	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	42	44	14	100
	Fall, 2009	24	64	12	100
	Spring, 2009	30	57	13	100
	Spring, 2008	24	65	11	100
	Spring, 2007	24	63	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	24	53	23	100
	Fall, 2009	15	65	20	100
	Spring, 2009	16	66	18	100
	Spring, 2008	14	72	14	100
	Spring, 2007	12	73	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	11	67	22	100
	Spring, 2009	15	63	22	100
	Spring, 2008	8	72	19	100
	Spring, 2007	11	74	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2009	19	70	11	100
	Spring, 2008	14	80	6	100
	Spring, 2007	12	82	6	100

		Q49 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
Jordan	Spring, 2010	13	81	6	100
	Spring, 2009	12	86	2	100
	Spring, 2008	16	76	7	100
	Spring, 2007	15	78	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	21	69	9	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	8	100
	Spring, 2008	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2007	27	70	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	18	54	28	100
	Spring, 2009	16	70	13	100
	Spring, 2008	8	69	22	100
	Spring, 2007	5	80	15	100
India	Spring, 2010	42	35	23	100
	Spring, 2009	42	29	28	100
	Spring, 2008	33	42	25	100
	Spring, 2007	34	49	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	19	62	18	100
	Spring, 2009	17	66	17	100
	Spring, 2008	21	56	23	100
	Spring, 2007	8	80	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	35	53	12	100
	Spring, 2009	36	51	13	100
	Spring, 2008	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2007	29	47	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	7	65	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	72	24	100
	Spring, 2008	9	72	19	100
	Spring, 2007	3	75	22	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	49	38	13	100
	Spring, 2009	38	49	13	100
	Spring, 2008	37	46	17	100
	Spring, 2007	28	60	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	6	74	20	100
	Spring, 2009	6	77	17	100
	Spring, 2008	6	82	12	100
	Spring, 2007	3	85	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	37	46	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	18	61	22	100
	Spring, 2009	22	51	27	100
	Spring, 2008	12	75	13	100
	Spring, 2007	17	70	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	57	25	18	100
	Spring, 2009	56	30	14	100
	Spring, 2007	60	36	4	100

		Q49 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	44	41	15	100
	Spring, 2009	52	41	7	100
	Spring, 2008	38	45	17	100
	Spring, 2007	48	42	11	100

		Q51 Do you think we should keep the euro as our currency or return to the (franc/mark/peseta)?			Total
		Keep the euro	Return to (franc/mark/peseta)	DK/Refused	
France	Spring, 2010	66	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	66	32	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	69	30	2	100

		Q54 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2008	35	53	11	100
	Spring, 2007	41	45	13	100
	May, 2005	49	40	11	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	44	42	14	100
	Spring, 2008	43	44	14	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	14	100
	May, 2005	56	31	13	100
France	Spring, 2010	32	67	1	100
	Spring, 2008	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100
	May, 2005	37	61	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	37	58	5	100
	Spring, 2008	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2007	39	55	6	100
	May, 2005	53	38	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2008	38	45	17	100
	Spring, 2007	35	44	21	100
	May, 2005	36	48	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	39	46	15	100
	Spring, 2008	31	46	23	100
	Spring, 2007	33	44	24	100
	May, 2005	36	38	26	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	49	30	21	100
	Spring, 2008	43	34	23	100
	Spring, 2007	53	27	20	100
	Spring, 2006	48	39	13	100
	May, 2005	46	40	14	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	18	60	22	100
	Spring, 2008	13	56	31	100
	Spring, 2007	27	49	24	100

		Q54 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2010	54	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	47	33	20	100
	Spring, 2007	50	37	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	71	24	5	100
	Spring, 2008	52	37	11	100
	Spring, 2007	57	34	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	54	33	13	100
	Spring, 2008	65	25	10	100
	Spring, 2007	61	30	8	100
India	Spring, 2010	34	56	11	100
	Spring, 2008	42	45	13	100
	Spring, 2007	42	48	10	100
	Spring, 2006	40	50	10	100
	May, 2005	53	36	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	61	28	11	100
	Spring, 2008	57	31	12	100
	Spring, 2007	66	27	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	61	29	11	100
	Spring, 2008	55	37	8	100
	Spring, 2007	57	27	16	100
	Spring, 2006	68	28	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	79	5	16	100
	Spring, 2008	70	6	24	100
	Spring, 2007	63	10	27	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2008	39	54	6	100
	Spring, 2007	36	60	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	52	20	28	100
	Spring, 2008	38	25	37	100
	Spring, 2007	39	24	38	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	62	21	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	41	34	25	100
	Spring, 2008	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2007	28	55	16	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	90	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	91	4	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	90	5	5	100
	Spring, 2008	87	5	7	100
	Spring, 2007	80	7	13	100

		Q55 And overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	12	79	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	82	10	100
	Spring, 2007	15	68	17	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	11	74	15	100
	Spring, 2008	9	74	17	100
	Spring, 2007	12	66	22	100
France	Spring, 2010	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2008	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2007	15	84	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	16	72	12	100
	Spring, 2008	8	81	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	77	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	11	66	23	100
	Spring, 2008	7	72	21	100
	Spring, 2007	15	58	27	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	17	65	18	100
	Spring, 2008	9	74	17	100
	Spring, 2007	8	72	20	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	14	71	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2007	12	70	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	76	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	8	58	34	100
	Spring, 2008	11	52	37	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	32	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	32	55	13	100
	Spring, 2008	30	48	22	100
	Spring, 2007	31	50	18	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	32	56	12	100
	Spring, 2008	33	46	21	100
	Spring, 2007	36	43	21	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	20	59	22	100
	Spring, 2008	17	62	20	100
	Spring, 2007	20	67	14	100
India	Spring, 2010	27	64	9	100
	Spring, 2008	24	62	15	100
	Spring, 2007	31	59	10	100
	Spring, 2006	26	63	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	41	39	20	100
	Spring, 2008	27	42	31	100
	Spring, 2007	37	43	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	4	88	8	100
	Spring, 2008	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	80	14	100
	Spring, 2006	3	93	3	100

		Q55 And overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	70	7	23	100
	Spring, 2008	61	9	30	100
	Spring, 2007	57	8	35	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	7	86	6	100
	Spring, 2008	9	87	5	100
	Spring, 2007	8	89	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	15	43	43	100
	Spring, 2008	10	48	42	100
	Spring, 2007	10	39	51	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	34	40	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	21	46	33	100
	Spring, 2008	21	57	22	100
	Spring, 2007	22	56	22	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	66	25	9	100
	Spring, 2007	69	20	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	64	20	16	100
	Spring, 2008	60	19	21	100
	Spring, 2007	58	16	26	100

		Q61 Which of these statements comes closer to your view?					Total
		(Survey country) should deal with its own problems and let other countries deal with their own problems as best they can	(Survey country) should help other countries deal with their problems	Neither (VOL)	Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	46	45	1	4	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	49	43	1	4	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	65	35	0	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	44	52	1	2	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	47	49	1	1	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	38	55	3	2	2	100

		Q67a Which country is doing the most to help poor nations develop?															Total
		Argentina	Brazil	China	IMF	India	Iran	Mexico	Russia	S. Arabia	Turkey	U.N.	U.S.	None	Other	DK/Ref.	Total
Poland	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	28	0	20	39	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	0	0	18	5	1	14	26	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	3	5	1	6	38	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	13	1	23	8	1	36	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	16	1	22	6	0	30	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	2	3	0	11	0	1	11	0	14	9	4	26	19	100
China	Spring, 2010	0	1	56	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	6	0	12	10	100
India	Spring, 2010	0	2	1	0	22	0	0	2	0	0	4	29	0	17	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	26	0	46	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	0	26	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	1	13	1	12	32	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	56	0	19	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	13	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	7	11	51	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	5	30	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	0	1	2	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	27	10	10	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	0	1	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	35	0	29	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	14	35	0	30	8	100

Only countries with at least 10% in one country surveyed in Q67a shown above

		Q67b ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q67A: And which country would you name next?																	Total	N
		Argentina	Brazil	China	IMF	India	Iran	Mexico	Russia	S. Arabia	Turkey	U.N.	U.S.	None	Other	DK/Ref.	Total	N		
Poland	Spring, 2010	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	18	0	55	17	100	465		
Russia	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	14	0	0	10	17	0	26	29	100	735		
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	5	5	13	0	14	58	100	620		
Egypt	Spring, 2010	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	13	2	13	5	1	43	11	100	962		
Jordan	Spring, 2010	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	9	2	13	5	1	50	7	100	973		
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	2	1	13	14	12	33	17	100	776		
China	Spring, 2010	0	1	17	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	16	0	26	19	100	2895		
India	Spring, 2010	0	1	3	0	25	0	0	4	0	0	3	16	0	31	15	100	1623		
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	0	1	5	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	7	17	0	53	9	100	895		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0	28	1	4	15	1	13	21	100	1419		
South Korea	Spring, 2010	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0	55	9	100	644		
Argentina	Spring, 2010	5	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	12	0	27	44	100	340		
Brazil	Spring, 2010	1	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	0	14	33	100	680		
Mexico	Spring, 2010	0	1	5	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	1	19	1	27	28	100	678		
Kenya	Spring, 2010	0	1	12	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	21	0	42	9	100	950		
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	0	0	8	2	0	1	0	1	4	0	16	17	0	41	9	100	921		

Only countries with at least 10% in one country surveyed in Q67a shown above

		Q68a Which country does the most to help countries that have experienced natural disasters?															Total	
		Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Britain	China	France	India	Mexico	Russia	S. Arabia	Turkey	U.N.	U.S.	None	Other	DK/Ref.	Total
Poland	Spring, 2010	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	25	0	21	41	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	42	0	0	15	6	0	11	25	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	57	3	5	0	5	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	0	1	0	7	12	10	0	0	0	13	1	15	7	0	29	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	18	0	21	7	0	37	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	11	3	9	0	0	1	5	1	15	13	1	23	17	100
China	Spring, 2010	0	1	1	1	49	1	0	0	2	0	0	12	10	0	12	11	100
India	Spring, 2010	0	1	1	1	2	2	27	0	2	0	0	5	20	0	16	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	0	10	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	18	20	0	28	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	16	0	3	12	1	15	32	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	52	0	20	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	40	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	1	5	33	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	0	0	47	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	3	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	43	0	0	0	0	24	2	5	23	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	25	26	0	28	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	19	36	0	24	11	100

Only countries with at least 10% in one country surveyed in Q68a shown above

		Q68b ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q68A: And which country would you name next?															Total	N	
		Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Britain	China	France	India	Mexico	Russia	S. Arabia	Turkey	U.N.	U.S.	None	Other	DK/Ref.	Total	N
Poland	Spring, 2010	0	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	18	0	48	15	100	454
Russia	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	11	19	0	19	27	100	752
Turkey	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	5	12	0	13	61	100	714
Egypt	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	3	5	6	0	0	0	6	2	14	6	2	52	4	100	937
Jordan	Spring, 2010	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	10	3	17	6	1	51	2	100	958
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	8	4	7	0	0	1	4	1	13	22	1	31	9	100	824
China	Spring, 2010	0	2	1	3	14	2	0	0	4	0	0	14	16	0	24	21	100	2866
India	Spring, 2010	0	2	1	1	2	2	22	0	4	0	0	2	18	0	29	17	100	1592
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	0	10	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	8	18	0	39	12	100	884
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	26	1	4	15	1	17	18	100	1404
South Korea	Spring, 2010	0	1	1	8	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	0	44	11	100	650
Argentina	Spring, 2010	12	0	13	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	18	0	14	37	100	524
Brazil	Spring, 2010	1	0	21	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	0	9	25	100	771
Mexico	Spring, 2010	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	22	1	0	0	0	32	0	12	24	100	987
Kenya	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	18	0	42	11	100	917
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	0	0	1	7	7	2	0	0	2	2	0	15	18	0	35	11	100	885

Only countries with at least 10% in one country surveyed in Q68a shown above

		Q73 Now thinking about China, do you think relations between China and the U.S. have improved in recent years, or don't you think so?			Total
		Yes – have improved	No – have not improved	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2010	73	18	9	100

		Q77 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2010	55	34	12	100
	Spring, 2009	68	24	8	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	64	10	26	100
	Spring, 2009	75	5	20	100
France	Spring, 2010	84	15	1	100
	Spring, 2009	93	7	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	88	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	92	2	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	76	9	15	100
	Spring, 2009	78	6	16	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	64	18	18	100
	Spring, 2009	67	7	26	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	39	20	40	100
	Spring, 2009	40	16	44	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	17	55	28	100
	Spring, 2009	34	37	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	17	72	11	100
	Spring, 2009	38	50	12	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2009	27	60	13	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	44	49	7	100
	Spring, 2009	46	44	11	100
China	Spring, 2010	44	24	32	100
	Spring, 2009	57	13	30	100
India	Spring, 2010	57	25	19	100
	Spring, 2009	67	11	21	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	65	25	11	100
	Spring, 2009	65	16	19	100

		Q77 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2010	72	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	77	5	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	9	48	42	100
	Spring, 2009	12	42	46	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	70	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	71	7	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	37	27	36	100
	Spring, 2009	57	10	33	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	59	21	20	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	39	33	28	100
	Spring, 2009	56	17	27	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	89	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	88	5	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	74	11	15	100
	Spring, 2009	85	8	7	100

		Q79a Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with a. the world economic crisis			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	46	46	8	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	64	15	22	100
France	Spring, 2010	66	33	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	72	18	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	58	26	16	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	60	19	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	36	27	38	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	17	51	32	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	80	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	16	81	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	42	53	5	100
China	Spring, 2010	49	25	26	100
India	Spring, 2010	58	24	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	75	20	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	62	20	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	16	43	41	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	71	14	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	37	26	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	56	25	20	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	44	31	25	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	89	8	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	80	8	12	100

		Q79b Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with b. the situation in Afghanistan			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	51	37	12	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	52	32	16	100
France	Spring, 2010	55	43	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	46	46	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	44	37	19	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	49	33	17	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	20	45	36	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	62	33	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	13	84	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	22	72	6	100
China	Spring, 2010	25	42	33	100
India	Spring, 2010	30	36	34	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	36	53	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	40	38	22	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	55	39	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	48	30	23	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	11	47	42	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	33	43	24	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	22	46	32	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	66	22	12	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	58	27	16	100

		Q79c Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with c. Iran			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	44	41	15	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	48	28	24	100
France	Spring, 2010	59	39	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	49	39	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	43	36	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	49	29	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	20	43	37	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	62	33	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	43	54	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	20	42	38	100
India	Spring, 2010	21	39	40	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	36	53	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	41	36	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	7	52	40	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	43	29	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	11	45	45	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	32	43	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	18	47	36	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	58	26	16	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	54	30	17	100

		Q79d Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with d. the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	39	41	20	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	35	34	31	100
France	Spring, 2010	51	47	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	44	40	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	34	45	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	44	29	27	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	15	39	46	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	5	66	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	11	88	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	15	84	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	8	90	2	100
China	Spring, 2010	19	41	39	100
India	Spring, 2010	19	38	43	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	36	56	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	32	46	22	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	5	51	44	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	37	34	29	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	10	42	48	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	26	49	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	16	48	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	57	25	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	56	27	17	100

		Q79e Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with e. the situation in Iraq			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	51	36	13	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	52	31	17	100
France	Spring, 2010	57	43	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	47	42	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	39	39	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	47	31	22	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	19	41	40	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	4	68	28	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	20	79	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	20	74	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	19	78	3	100
China	Spring, 2010	23	41	36	100
India	Spring, 2010	19	38	43	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	39	52	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	42	38	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	53	41	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	42	33	25	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	10	47	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	29	48	23	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	18	47	35	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	59	24	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	55	28	16	100

		Q79f Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with f. climate change			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	45	37	18	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	46	29	25	100
France	Spring, 2010	47	52	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	65	24	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	51	30	19	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	56	20	25	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	32	22	47	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	15	43	42	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	23	64	12	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	22	67	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	53	41	6	100
China	Spring, 2010	50	21	29	100
India	Spring, 2010	41	32	28	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	72	21	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	71	17	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	17	34	49	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	65	15	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	23	34	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	36	42	22	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	38	31	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	69	18	13	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	71	13	16	100

		Q82 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			Total
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	3	94	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	92	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	3	90	6	100
	Spring, 2007	7	86	7	100
	Spring, 2006	5	89	6	100
France	Spring, 2010	5	95	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	92	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	1	98	0	100
	Spring, 2007	3	97	1	100
	Spring, 2006	2	97	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	3	94	3	100
	Spring, 2007	5	89	6	100
	Spring, 2006	0	95	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	8	87	5	100
	Spring, 2007	3	93	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	7	81	12	100
	Spring, 2007	8	80	12	100
	Spring, 2006	11	82	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	21	63	17	100
	Spring, 2009	21	65	14	100
	Spring, 2008	21	67	11	100
	Spring, 2007	25	59	16	100
	Spring, 2006	23	61	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	26	66	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	64	9	100
	Spring, 2008	26	61	12	100
	Spring, 2007	24	57	19	100
	Spring, 2006	44	42	14	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	39	53	8	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	10	100
	Spring, 2008	29	61	10	100
	Spring, 2007	32	55	13	100
	Spring, 2006	45	42	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	34	64	2	100
	Spring, 2009	31	66	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	69	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	69	2	100
China	Spring, 2010	20	65	15	100
	Spring, 2007	17	69	14	100
	Spring, 2006	18	52	29	100
India	Spring, 2010	33	48	19	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	13	100
	Spring, 2006	25	59	16	100

		Q82 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			Total
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2009	23	66	12	100
	Spring, 2008	24	58	19	100
	Spring, 2007	29	59	12	100
	Spring, 2006	30	59	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	2	96	2	100
	Spring, 2007	1	93	5	100
	Spring, 2006	4	96	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	58	10	33	100
	Spring, 2009	59	16	24	100
	Spring, 2008	60	19	21	100
	Spring, 2007	58	13	29	100
	Spring, 2006	52	15	33	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	8	87	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	87	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	4	86	10	100
	Spring, 2007	5	84	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	5	85	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	3	86	10	100
	Spring, 2007	11	81	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	30	61	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	32	58	10	100
	Spring, 2009	27	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	36	50	14	100
	Spring, 2006	28	66	7	100

		Q83 If Iran were to acquire nuclear weapons, would this represent a very serious threat to our country, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat, or no threat at all?					Total
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2010	32	17	15	20	16	100
	Spring, 2009	32	27	7	21	13	100
	Spring, 2008	45	20	6	19	10	100
	Spring, 2007	37	22	9	17	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	29	23	30	15	2	100
	Spring, 2009	18	26	33	19	3	100
	Spring, 2008	13	30	29	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	17	32	25	26	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	21	20	33	25	1	100
	Spring, 2009	19	17	19	40	5	100
	Spring, 2008	20	21	15	39	6	100
	Spring, 2007	29	19	8	41	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	41	16	12	29	2	100
	Spring, 2009	39	17	13	27	4	100
	Spring, 2008	43	18	8	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	42	21	11	24	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	21	32	15	23	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	30	17	19	8	100
	Spring, 2008	23	23	17	26	11	100
	Spring, 2007	21	26	17	27	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	8	7	9	47	28	100
	Spring, 2009	13	7	9	52	19	100
	Spring, 2008	11	7	10	52	20	100
	Spring, 2007	9	12	8	47	25	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	39	24	11	18	8	100
	Spring, 2009	44	22	13	17	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	18	9	31	12	100

		Q84 ASK IF OPPOSE IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Would you approve or disapprove of tougher international economic sanctions on Iran to try to stop it from developing nuclear weapons?				
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2010	85	11	3	100	951
Britain	Spring, 2010	78	18	4	100	683
France	Spring, 2010	76	23	0	100	709
Germany	Spring, 2010	77	21	2	100	732
Spain	Spring, 2010	79	18	3	100	706
Poland	Spring, 2010	72	17	10	100	656
Russia	Spring, 2010	67	22	11	100	813
Turkey	Spring, 2010	44	40	16	100	628
Egypt	Spring, 2010	72	15	13	100	659
Jordan	Spring, 2010	66	28	6	100	527
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	72	21	7	100	657
China	Spring, 2010	58	32	10	100	2022
India	Spring, 2010	46	49	5	100	1016
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	60	37	4	100	607
Japan	Spring, 2010	66	27	7	100	670
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	19	62	19	100	221
South Korea	Spring, 2010	76	21	2	100	615
Argentina	Spring, 2010	57	30	13	100	687
Brazil	Spring, 2010	65	31	4	100	839
Mexico	Spring, 2010	71	23	6	100	1123
Kenya	Spring, 2010	65	30	5	100	612
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	78	19	3	100	577

		Q85 ASK IF OPPOSE IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Which is more important...Preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action OR Avoiding a military conflict, even if they may develop nuclear weapons.						
		Preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action	Avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means they may develop nuclear weapons	Neither (VOL)	Both (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2010	66	24	1	0	9	100	951
Britain	Spring, 2010	48	37	4	2	9	100	683
France	Spring, 2010	59	41	0	0	0	100	709
Germany	Spring, 2010	51	39	2	1	7	100	732
Spain	Spring, 2010	50	34	7	2	7	100	706
Poland	Spring, 2010	54	25	5	4	13	100	656
Russia	Spring, 2010	32	32	14	5	17	100	813
Turkey	Spring, 2010	29	37	8	8	18	100	628
Egypt	Spring, 2010	55	16	19	0	10	100	659
Jordan	Spring, 2010	53	20	18	0	8	100	527
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	44	37	9	6	4	100	657
China	Spring, 2010	35	43	4	10	8	100	2022
India	Spring, 2010	52	39	2	1	6	100	1016
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	39	23	33	3	2	100	607
Japan	Spring, 2010	34	55	7	0	3	100	670
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	21	34	21	3	20	100	221
South Korea	Spring, 2010	44	37	6	5	8	100	615
Argentina	Spring, 2010	26	42	14	4	14	100	687
Brazil	Spring, 2010	54	33	8	1	5	100	839
Mexico	Spring, 2010	49	32	8	4	8	100	1123
Kenya	Spring, 2010	64	26	6	1	3	100	612
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	71	19	6	0	3	100	577

		Q86 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				Total
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2010	25	17	52	6	100
	Spring, 2008	13	20	62	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2010	17	8	71	4	100
	Spring, 2008	17	7	73	3	100
France	Spring, 2010	19	11	70	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	6	72	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2010	26	16	55	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	14	64	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2010	28	11	53	9	100
	Spring, 2008	24	7	63	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2010	25	14	55	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	7	60	7	100
	Spring, 2008	18	19	56	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2010	49	13	33	5	100
	Spring, 2009	51	10	34	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	12	35	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2010	19	21	37	24	100
	Spring, 2009	15	27	36	22	100
	Spring, 2008	16	25	33	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	28	15	49	7	100
	Spring, 2009	30	19	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	36	24	34	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	47	13	35	4	100
	Spring, 2009	41	15	42	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	18	38	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	35	10	50	4	100
	Spring, 2009	34	12	52	3	100
	Spring, 2008	33	18	44	4	100
India	Spring, 2010	32	44	13	10	100
	Spring, 2009	43	23	26	8	100
	Spring, 2008	37	17	36	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	54	11	28	8	100
	Spring, 2009	52	8	34	6	100
	Spring, 2008	41	4	48	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2010	32	20	47	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	25	51	1	100
	Spring, 2008	20	23	55	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	84	2	4	11	100
	Spring, 2009	80	2	5	13	100
	Spring, 2008	78	3	5	14	100
South Korea	Spring, 2010	23	35	38	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	37	37	1	100
	Spring, 2008	26	28	43	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2010	42	12	32	14	100
	Spring, 2009	45	13	33	9	100
	Spring, 2008	40	9	39	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2010	45	11	34	9	100

		Q86 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2010	42	21	21	15	100
	Spring, 2009	45	24	23	8	100
	Spring, 2008	45	22	28	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2010	84	4	8	4	100
	Spring, 2009	88	3	6	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	75	18	3	4	100

		Q87CHI Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and the U.S.? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2010	68	8	16	8	100

		Q96 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is...?						
		Often justified	Sometimes justified	Rarely justified	Never justified	DK/Refused	Total	N
Turkey	Spring, 2010	2	4	4	77	14	100	983
	Spring, 2009	1	3	5	74	17	100	988
	Spring, 2008	1	2	6	83	8	100	984
	Spring, 2007	3	13	9	56	19	100	943
	Spring, 2006	3	14	9	61	14	100	1001
	May, 2005	3	11	6	66	13	100	481
	March, 2004	6	9	9	67	9	100	995
	Summer, 2002	4	9	7	65	14	100	990
Egypt	Spring, 2010	8	12	34	46	0	100	938
	Spring, 2009	5	10	23	52	10	100	937
	Spring, 2008	4	9	40	40	8	100	937
	Spring, 2007	2	6	43	40	9	100	942
	Spring, 2006	8	20	25	45	3	100	936
Jordan	Spring, 2010	8	12	25	54	1	100	968
	Spring, 2009	4	8	26	56	6	100	963
	Spring, 2008	7	18	29	41	5	100	968
	Spring, 2007	6	17	27	42	8	100	965
	Spring, 2006	5	24	28	43	1	100	972
	May, 2005	24	33	31	11	1	100	478
	Summer, 2002	15	28	22	26	9	100	957
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	15	24	20	40	1	100	560
	Spring, 2009	13	25	18	44	0	100	570
	Spring, 2008	8	24	18	49	1	100	619
	Spring, 2007	9	25	20	46	1	100	624
	May, 2005	26	13	19	33	10	100	291
	Summer, 2002	48	26	9	12	6	100	588
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	4	11	13	69	2	100	898
	Spring, 2009	3	10	20	65	2	100	926
	Spring, 2008	3	8	13	74	3	100	919
	Spring, 2007	3	7	13	77	2	100	928
	Spring, 2006	2	8	18	71	1	100	909
	May, 2005	2	13	18	66	1	100	485
	Summer, 2002	5	21	16	54	3	100	935

		Q96 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is...?					Total	N
		Often justified	Sometimes justified	Rarely justified	Never justified	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	4	5	80	7	100	1898
	Spring, 2009	3	2	3	87	5	100	1197
	Spring, 2008	1	4	10	81	4	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	4	5	9	72	10	100	1930
	Spring, 2006	7	7	8	69	8	100	1233
	May, 2005	12	13	18	46	11	100	476
	March, 2004	27	14	8	35	16	100	1183
	Summer, 2002	19	14	5	38	24	100	1982
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	10	24	17	44	5	100	443
	Spring, 2009	15	28	19	33	4	100	537
	Spring, 2008	11	21	12	49	6	100	423
	Spring, 2007	10	32	11	39	8	100	613
	Spring, 2006	8	38	23	28	3	100	468
	Summer, 2002	21	26	19	26	8	100	345

		Q98 How worried are you, if at all, that the U.S. could become a military threat to our country someday? Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?					Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2010	28	28	15	19	10	100
	Spring, 2009	18	36	13	19	14	100
	Spring, 2007	41	35	9	7	9	100
	May, 2005	29	36	13	17	4	100
	May, 2003	35	36	11	16	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2010	27	29	20	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	26	25	20	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	28	36	28	6	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2010	23	29	24	23	2	100
	Spring, 2009	21	27	27	24	1	100
	Spring, 2007	19	48	21	10	3	100
	May, 2005	14	53	22	10	1	100
	May, 2003	21	35	33	11	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2010	32	24	23	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	33	24	21	16	6	100
	Spring, 2007	27	30	25	16	3	100
	May, 2005	37	23	22	16	2	100
	May, 2003	26	32	25	16	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2010	42	34	17	5	2	100
	Spring, 2009	42	35	16	3	3	100
	Spring, 2007	53	31	11	3	2	100
	May, 2005	38	42	15	4	1	100
	May, 2003	36	38	18	7	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	28	12	9	13	100
	Spring, 2009	49	30	7	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	49	23	7	7	13	100
	May, 2005	43	28	8	10	11	100
	May, 2003	47	25	9	14	5	100

**Q119a-Q119cc based on 500 interviews
conducted May 1-6, 2010**

		Q119a How much, if anything, have you heard about the new Arizona immigration law – a lot, a little, or nothing at all?					
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2010	23	42	25	10	100	500

		Q119ca ASK IF HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q119A: Do you approve or disapprove the way a. Mexican President Felipe Calderón is dealing with the new Arizona immigration law?					
		Approve	Disapprove	Neither approve nor disapprove (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2010	25	43	25	7	100	323

		Q119cb ASK IF HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q119A: Do you approve or disapprove the way b. U.S. President Barack Obama is dealing with the new Arizona immigration law?					
		Approve	Disapprove	Neither approve nor disapprove (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2010	14	54	25	7	100	323

		Q119cc ASK IF HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q119A: Do you approve or disapprove the way c. Arizona Governor Jan Brewer is dealing with the new Arizona immigration law?					
		Approve	Disapprove	Neither approve nor disapprove (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2010	6	75	10	10	100	323